The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

No Nomination Made Yesterday.

The Platform and How It Was Adopted.

A Piece for the Peace Democrats.

A SOP FOR THE SOLDIERS.

HIGH DUDGEON OF THE PEACE MEN

A Furious Speech by Congressman Harris, of Maryland.

McClellan Denounced As a Tyrant.

He is Nailed to the Wall on Arbitrary Arrests.

A STORMY TIME IN PROSPECT.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The National Democratic Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

The attendance both inside and outside the Wigwam is even greater than yesterday.

The proceedings of the convention were opened by Bishop WHITEHOUSE, who first read from the Psalms of David, following with an impressive prayer, the delegates and audience standing.

The Committee on Credentials reported against the admission of delegates from the Territories, Louisiana or District of Columbia; also, to admit both delegations from Kentucky, each delegate to cast half a vote.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. COX, Hon. AMOS KENDALL had leave to present a communication stating the action of the Conservative Union National Convention held in this city on the 27th.

When the Secretary read the resolution recommending the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the wildest applause went up, many of the delegates standing and cheering.

Mr. COX moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. MILLER moved to amend that the communication be made a part of the minutes of the convention.

The Chair stated that the communication would be entered on the minutes as a matter of course.

Mr. OLDS said that another body, the "Sons of Liberty," now in session here, might have a communication to make to the convention, and if this is to go on the minutes, theirs ought to too.

Debate arising, Mr. OLDS said he would not press the motion.

The communication was then accepted.

The report of the Committee on Organization was read, as follows, and adopted by acclamation:

The Committee on Permanent Organization and Rules for the government of the National Democratic Convention now in session, respectfully report that they recommend to the convention for their selection the following officers

For President—His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR.

For Vice-Presidents—Joseph Chase, of Maine; J. W. Sullivan, of New-Hampshire; E. D. Beach, of Massachusetts; D. H. Smalley, of Vermont; Geo. Taylor, of Connecticut; Alfred Anthony, of Rhode Island; Andrew J. Cobb, of New Jersey; Gideon J. Tucker, of New-York; Asa Packer, Pennsylvania; J. T. Robinson, Ohio; S. W. Gilson, Indiana; O. B. Ficklin, Illinois; John S. Barry, Michigan; John S. Phelps, Missouri; John P. Peckham, Minnesota; William Patterson, Iowa; J. S. Berry, California; C. S. Stickler, Kansas; William McMill, Oregon; Isaac D. Jones, Maryland; Dr. John Merritt, Delaware.

Recording Secretaries: William H. Simpson, Maine; John H. Woodward, New-Hampshire; S. B. Phinney, Massachusetts; L. S. Partridge, Vermont; F. S. Allen, Connecticut; Thomas A. Reynolds, Rhode Island; James Stryker, New-York; James D. Biddle, New-Jersey; Edward L. Martin, Delaware; Frank M. Hutchinson, Pennsylvania; James A. L. McClure, Maryland; James P. Barbour, Kentucky; E. B. Esleman, Ohio; A. J. Whittlesey, Indiana; W. W. O'Brien, Illinois; Theodore J. Campan, Michigan; A. J. Billings, Missouri; Joseph H. McKinney, Minnesota; Philo Orton, Wisconsin; John Currier, Iowa; William J. Whipple, California; F. P. Fitzwilliam, Kansas; William Bybee, Oregon.

Recording Secretaries—E. O. Perrin, New-York; Isaac R. Dillee, Illinois; Moses M. Strong, Washington.

The committee further recommend that the rules and regulations adopted by the Democratic National Convention of 1860 be adopted by this convention for its government.

On taking the Chair, Governor SEYMOUR spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I cannot forecaste the resolutions and action of this convention, but I can say that every member of it loves the Union, desires peace, and will uphold constitutional freedom.

While the resolutions and action of this convention are of the utmost importance, there are reasons why the Democratic party should be restored to power, and they are great reasons.

The Democratic party will restore the Union because it longs for its restoration; it will bring peace because it loves peace; it will bring back liberty to our land because it loves liberty; it will put down despotism because it hates the ignoble tyranny which now degrades the American people.

Four years ago a convention met in this city, when our country was peaceful, prosperous and united. Its delegates did not mean to destroy our Government, to overwhelm us with debt, or to drench our land with blood; but they were animated by intolerance and fanaticism, and blinded by an ignorance of the spirit of our institutions, the character of our people, and the condition of our land. They thought they might safely indulge their passions and they concluded to do so. They would not heed the warnings of our fathers, and they did not consider that meddling begets strife.

Their passions have wrought out their natural results. They were impelled to spurn all measures of compromise. Step by step they have marched on to results which, at the onset they would have shrunk with horror from; and even now when war has desolated our land, has laid its heavy burdens upon labor, and when bankruptcy and ruin overhang us, they will not have the Union restored except upon conditions unknown to our Constitution.

They will not let the shedding of blood cease even for a little time to see if Christian charity or the wisdom of statesmanship may not work out a method to save our country.

Nay, more than this, they will not listen to a proposal for peace which does not offer that which this Government has no right to ask.

This Administration cannot now restore this Union if it would. It has by its proclamations, by vindictive legislation, and by displays of hate and passion, placed obstacles in its own pathway which it cannot overcome. It has hampered its own freedom of action by unconstitutionalities.

It cannot be said that the failure of its policy is due to the want of courage and devotion on the part of our armies. Never in the history of the world have soldiers given up their lives more freely than have those of the armies which have battled for the flag of our Union in the Southern States. The world will hold that they have done all that arms can do, and had wise statesmanship secured the fruits of their victories, to-day there would have been peace in our land.

But while our soldiers have desperately struggled to carry our banners South to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the Government declares, in the edict of a General, that rebellious discontent has worked northward to the shores of the great lakes.

The guaranteed right of the people to bear arms has been trampled under foot, up to the very borders of Canada, so that American servitude is put in bold contrast with British liberty.

This Administration thus declares to the world that it has no faith in the people of the States whose votes placed it in power.

It also admits by such an edict that these people have no faith in this Administration.

While those in power without remorse sacrifice the blood and treasures of our people, they will not give up their own passions for the public good.

This Union is not held asunder by military ambition. If our political troubles could be referred to the peaceful arbitrament of the contending armies in the field our Union would be restored, the rights of the States would be guaranteed, the sacredness of homes and persons be again respected, and an insulted judiciary would again administer the laws of the land.

Let not the ruin of our country be charged to our soldiers. It is not due to their teachings or their fanaticism. In the constant official intercourse with them, I have never heard uttered one sentiment of hatred toward the people of the South. Beyond all other men, they value the blessings of peace and the virtues of mercy, of gentleness and of charity, while those who stay at home demand that no mercy, charity or forgiveness shall be shown. The bigotry of fanaticism and the intrigues of placemen have made the bloody pages of the history of the past three years. It was a soldier upon whom our Saviour bestowed his only commendation when he hung upon the cross and Pharisees marked his sufferings. It was a soldier alone who discerned His Divinity when he heard Him pour forth a prayer for mercy and forgiveness for the authors of His sufferings. This Administration cannot save this Union. We can. Mr. LINCOLN views many things above the Union. We put the Union first of all. He thinks a proclamation worth more than peace. We think the blood of our people more precious than the edicts of the President. There are no hindrances in our pathway to Union and to peace. We demand no conditions for the restoration of the Union. We are shackled with no hates, no prejudices, no passions. We wish for fraternal relationship with the people of the South. We demand for them what we demand for ourselves—the full recognition of the rights of the States. We mean that every State on our nation's banner shall shine with one and the same lustre.

In the coming election men must decide with which of the two parties into which our people are divided they will act. If they wish for Union, they will act with that party which will hold the Union together. They will act with that party which does now and always did love and reverence the Union. If they wish for peace, they will act with those who sought to avert this war, or who now seek to restore good will and harmony among all sections of our country. If they care for their rights and for the sacredness of their homes, they will act with those who have stood up to resist arbitrary arrests, despotic legislation, and the overthrow of the judiciary.

If, on the other hand, they are willing to continue the present policy of the Government and condition of affairs, let them act with that organization which made the present condition of our country. There are many good men who will be led to do this by their passions and prejudices, and our land swarms with placemen who will hold upon power with a deadly grasp.

But as for us, we are resolved that the party which has made the history of our country since its advent to power seem like some unnatural and terrible dream, shall be overthrown. Four years ago it had its birth upon this spot. Let us see that by our action it shall die here where it was born. We desire Union and peace. The Administration deny us Union and peace, for they demand conditions and exact a price which they know will prolong the war; and war unduly prolonged becomes disunion. Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close, upon the terms solemnly set forth by the Government at the outset of the contest. In the political contest in which we are engaged, we do not seek partisan advantages. We are battling for the rights of those who belong to all political organizations.

We mean that their rights of speech shall be unimpeached, although that right may be used to denounce us. We intend that the rights of conscience shall be protected, although mistaken views of duty may turn the temples of religion into theatres for partisan denunciations. We mean that home rights and the sacredness of the fireside shall be respected by those in authority, no matter what political views may be held by those who sit beneath their roof-trees When the Democratic party shall have gained power, we shall not be less but more tenacious upon these subjects.

We have foreborne much, because those who are now charged with the conduct of public affairs, know but little about the principles of our Government. We were unwilling to present an appearance of factious opposition; but when we shall have gained power, that official who shall violate one principle of law, one single right of the humblest man in our land, shall be punished by the full rigors of the law—it matters not whether he sits in the Presidential chair or holds an humbler office under our Government.

We have had upon this floor a touching and significant proof of the folly of this Administration, who have driven from their support those upon whom they chiefly leaned at the outset of the rebellion. Then their hopes even for their own personal safety were upon the noble men in the Border States, who, under circumstances the most trying, severed family relationship and ancient associations to uphold the flag of our country. Many of these men are now members of this convention. They bear impressed upon their countenances and manifest in their presence the high and generous purpose which animates them, and yet it is true, and, great God! that it should be true, they are stung with the sense of injustice and ingratitude of low and unworthy men, who have unsuited and ruined them and their families, and trampled on their rights by vindictive legislation, and through the agency of miserable and dishonored subordinates.

Gentlemen, I do trust that our proceedings here will be marked by harmony. I do earnestly believe that we shall be animated by the greatness of this occasion. In all probability the future destiny of our country hangs upon our action. Let this consideration inspire us with a spirit of harmony.

God of our fathers, bless us now; lift us up above all personal considerations; fill us with a just idea of the great responsibilities which rest upon us, and give again to our land its union, its peace and its liberty.

Loud and enthusiastic cheers greeted Gov. SEYMOUR as he concluded his speech.

Mr. GUTHRIE, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, stated that the several resolutions offered to said committee yesterday, had been referred to a subcommittee, and there was reason to believe that they would be ready to report this afternoon; and, furthermore, that there was a fair prospect of arriving at a harmonious conclusion.

Mr. TILDEN, of New-York, said that the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Gov. JOHN B. WELLER, would probably be ready to report at 4 P. M.; that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was of opinion that they would not be ready at that hour; and that Mr. GUTHRIE hoped to be ready.

A motion was made to take a recess until 4 P. M.

Mr. CASS moved to adjourn until to-morrow morning.

Mr. BROWN, of Delaware, said there was no difference of opinion among the members of the committee; nothing but a disposition, perhaps, on the part of a few to procrastinate, and there was no good reason why they should not be ready to report this afternoon.

Mr. MCKEON said he would be in favor of instructing the committee to report this afternoon. There was no need of further delay. The sentiments of the members were alike, and if there was any question of difference at all, it was one of phraseology rather than of principles.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM thought it best to give the committee further time, being satisfied that by to-morrow morning they will be able to bring in a report upon which all Democrats and Conservatives in the country can cordially unite.

Several other members of the convention said that whatever difference of opinion may exist among the members, they are as to the phraseology of the resolutions rather than to the sentiment, and if the convention would immediately take a recess, the committee would be able to conclude their labors by 4 P. M.

The motion for a recess was put, and carried, the convention first refusing to adjourn over the day.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. GUTHRIE stated that the Committee on Resolutions had agreed, and was now ready to report.

The resolutions were then read, and are as follows:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity, or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the Administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens, who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the republic have so nobly earned.

Mr. LONG, of Ohio, offered as an amendment to come in after the first resolution, the first Kentucky resolution of 1798, drafted by THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. LONG submitted that now of all other times this resolution, affirming States' Rights, ought to be readopted and reaffirmed.

The President, under the rules, decided that the resolution must be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. S. S. COX, of Ohio, moved the "previous question."

Mr. LONG hoped that his colleague would withdraw his motion, as he desired to move an amendment that would place this convention in a position favoring peace, beyond the mistakes of any equivocal language. He could not go for any resolutions that may be construed either way by men of different views in the convention.

Mr. COX insisted upon his motion, and the "previous question" being ordered, the resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices.

It was then moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for President.

Mr. JOHN P. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, in behalf of the delegation of that State, nominated Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. S. S. COX, of Ohio, in behalf of a portion of the Ohio delegation, seconded the nomination.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, nominated Gov. POWELL, of Kentucky.

Mr. POWELL returned his thanks to the gentleman, but he firmly believed that the crisis demanded that the candidate of the party should come from a non-slaveholding State. Believing so, he begged the gentleman and his colleagues from the gallant State of Delaware, to withdraw his name.

Mr. STEWART, on behalf of the Ohio delegation, nominated THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

Mr. WICKLIFF, on behalf of a portion of the delegation from Kentucky, nominated FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, seconded the nomination of THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, and proceeded to eulogize his party services and abilities. Mr. HARRIS continued as follows:

One man nominated here to-day is a tyrant. [Cheers and hisses.] He, it was, who first initiated the policy by which our rights and liberties were stricken down. That man is GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. [Confusion.] Maryland, which has suffered so much at the hands of that man, will not submit to his nomination in silence. His offences shall be made known. This Convention is a jury appointed by the people to pass upon the merits of the public men whose names may be presented for the support of the great Democratic party. Gen. MCCLELLAN, I repeat, is a tyrant. [Great confusion.] He stood here to indict him.

A DELEGATE—I call him to order.

The President said that he hoped there was no man present who would deny the right of free speech. Certainly no Democrat will. At the same time he hoped that no delegate would feel called upon to pursue a course of remarks so offensive as to interfere with the harmony of the convention.

Mr. HARRIS read MCCLELLAN's order of arrest against the Maryland Legislature, and proceeded to comment upon the same; but the confusion was so great that the speaker could not be heard, except to say that all the charges of usurpation and tyranny that can be brought against LINCOLN and BUTLER he can make and substantiate against MCCLELLAN.

[Hisses, cheers, and cries of "Vote for JEFF. DAVIS."]

The President wished that the convention should come to order. There is no attack made here but can be made elsewhere; and the gentleman against whom these charges are being made desires that they shall be made now and here, so that he can meet and explain them. These interruptions do injustice to ourselves, to the Speaker, and to the distinguished gentleman against whom they are made. Let the gentleman from Maryland have a full hearing, and afterward hear the other side from a gentleman who is ready and able to make a full explanation.

Mr. HARRIS proceeded to say, that MCCLELLAN was the assassin of State rights, the usurper of liberties, and that if nominated he would be beaten everywhere as he was at Antietam. He added that he could not go home and ask the members of that Legislature to vote for such a man. He would not himself vote for him. [Hisses.]

Mr. CARRIGAN, of Pennsylvania, raised the point of order that the gentleman having said that he would not vote for MCCLELLAN, if nominated, he had no right to take part in the proceedings of the convention.

The President decided that the point of order was well taken, and amid the wildest confusion, Mr. HARRIS retired from the stand.

Mr. CARRIGAN said that for many years the relations between that gentleman and himself had been of the most intimate and friendly character, but in view of the absolute necessity of preserving the *morale* of the convention, he felt bound to raise the point of order which he had. He now moved that he be allowed to proceed in order.

Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, as a fellow-soldier of MCCLELLAN, could not remain silent when the name and fame of that distinguished General was so shamefully impugned. The charges were untrue. The Maryland Legislature was in session at Annapolis. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, of the rebel army, was at Annapolis. A conspiracy was formed, and certain members of the Legislature were the conspirators. They intended that the State should secede, and an ordinance of secession was formed. Maryland was to be invaded, overwhelmed by the enemy, and taken out of the Union. What did Gen. MCCLELLAN do? He simply took the best precautions in his power to thwart the treasonable scheme, and had he not so done, he would have been guilty of the vilest treason. The man who says that Gen. MCCLELLAN is a tyrant, does not know him; a thorough soldier, with the gentleness of a woman and the courage of a lion. No braver, no more amiable and kind, generous-hearted gentleman exists on the face of the earth, and no greater libel was ever uttered than when such a man is called a traitor. [Applause.]

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, passed a high eulogy upon THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, but added that his name was used here without his wish, and without the request of the Connecticut delegation.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, explained that what he said was that he could not go before the people of Maryland and ask them or the members of the Legislature to vote for MCCLELLAN. He did not say that he would not vote for him. He held himself bound to vote for the candidate of the convention.

The name of Gov. POWELL was withdrawn.

Mr. WICKLIFFE withdrew the name of Mr. PIERCE.

Mr. JONES, of Maryland, regretted that the gentleman who took the stand in defence, assumed the ground that he was justified because of collusion between members of the Legislature and any rebel General or army. Had he put it upon the ground that he acted upon creditable evidences he might have remained silent, but he could not permit the Legislature to remain under such a falsehood.

Gen. MORGAN explained that he intended to say that MCCLELLAN acted upon testimony regarded as creditable.

Mr. JONES said that so far from being creditable, it has been pronounced by the victims of that action an utter falsehood. The Legislature had not power to pass an ordinance of secession. Those arrested demanded immediate trials, even by drum-head court-martial; but instead of giving that which the law guaranteed to the poorest, they were told that they could have their liberty by giving their parole. Some, worn out by the fatigues of imprisonment, did finally give their parole; but others preferred to yield their lives rather than submit to the humiliating test that was required of them. They suffered long, and yet to this day they know not their accusers. Still he believed that MCCLELLAN was too much of a gentleman and Christian to act as he did except upon what he deemed creditable evidence.

Mr. HOLMAN, of New-Jersey, moved that debate on the candidates be closed, and moved the previous question.

Mr. MCNEIL, of Illinois, on behalf of a portion of the Illinois delegation, and, as he believed, of a majority of the delegates of the great Northwest, nominated HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Prolonged cheers.]

THE PRESIDENT—The motion is out of order.

Motions to adjourn were now made, but declared out of order.

Mr. LONG, of Ohio, took the stand in opposition to MCCLELLAN. He said that LINCOLN had been guilty of interfering with the freedom of speech, the freedom of elections, and of arbitrary arrests. He continued: In your resolutions you have arraigned him before the people of the country for these tyrannies and usurpations, and yet you propose to nominate a man who has gone even further than LINCOLN has gone in the perpetration of similar tyrannical measures upon the sacred privileges and rights of the people. MCCLELLAN is guilty of the arrest of the Legislature of a sovereign State. He has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and helped to enforce the odious Emancipation Proclamation of LINCOLN; the willing instrument of a corrupt and tyrannical Administration, aiding, while possessing military power, all its efforts to strip American freemen of their dearest liberties. Will you so far stultify yourselves as to make him the standard-bearer of the Democracy? With all his heart he hoped not. He had never done otherwise, and between LINCOLN and FREMONT, and any man calling himself even half a Democrat, he would have a choice, and would be found voting with his friends; but he begged the Convention not to nominate MCCLELLAN. Almost any other man who claims to be a Democrat would satisfy him—would satisfy the Northwest. Weak as is your platform in many respects, we will stand up, do all in our power to maintain it; but in God's name, don't add to its weakness by placing such a man in nomination.

Mr. CARRIGAN, of Pennsylvania, followed in answer to Mr. HARRIS, and quoted from MCCLELLAN's letter to BURNSIDE, to HALLECK and BUELL, when these gentlemen were under him, to show that he invariably admonished them that the only object of the war was to preserve the integrity of the Union and the majesty of the laws, and that he invariably cautioned them to strictly guard against any infringements upon the rights of property and person. [Great applause.]

The last two speakers were constantly interrupted by motions to adjourn.

Objections to an adjournment were raised in all quarters; but as it was rapidly growing dark, and the gas not having been introduced into the "wigwam," the opponents of an adjournment, who were evidently the strongest, had to concede the point, and the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

The McClellanites say the debate has done their candidate no harm, and are sanguine of success to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

When Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, was walking toward his seat, after having been declared out of order, because of the remark that if MCCLELLAN was nominated, he would not support him, a person not a delegate, although sitting within the circle, said to him: "You ought to be turned out of the convention, you damned traitor;" whereupon Mr. HARRIS turned round and knocked him out of his chair.

The incident contributed much to the general confusion, which prevailed for several minutes.

To-night Messrs. HAWES and LONG, and those who sympathize with them, are making strenuous efforts to secure a one-third vote against MCCLELLAN, but the friends of MCCLELLAN are sanguine.

The conciliatory and pacific course pursued by Mr. GUTHRIE, on the Committee on Resolutions, seems to meet the warm approval of the McClellanites, and to-night he towers up a strong candidate for Vice-President.

FROM CHICAGO.

Course of McClellan Men—Meeting in Court-house Square—The Woods Hard at Work for Seymour—Other Matters of Interest—Visit of Gen. Rosecrans.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 27—10 P. M.

The McClellanites are carrying it with a high hand. The matter is regarded as good as settled, even without the action of the "conservative" element. But there is a good deal of squirming. I heard a Missouri delegate express his dissatisfaction, just now, in most emphatic language. "The dirty dogs," said he, "will pass peace resolutions, and stultify themselves by nominating MCCLELLAN by a two-thirds vote." He evidently was a Bentonian, and remembered the epithet Old Bullion once applied to JOHN PETIT, of Indiana.

This evening the McClellanites have had a grand display in the Court-house Square. The Court-house was surrounded by some three or four hundred miniature flags, upon which was inscribed "MCCLELLAN and Liberty," as if there was any significance in joining too such terms together. These were illuminated and presented a fine appearance. There was also a magnificent display of fireworks, and excellent music, all brought from the East, to be used on this occasion. The boys enjoyed the sport hugely.

Speaking was the order of the evening, and a large number of gentlemen indulged themselves in unlimited abuse of the Administration. Among them was Leslie Coombs, who was Chairman, Gen. Norton of Texas, F. A. Seaver of New-York, Judge Orton of Wisconsin, Vallandigham, F. Wood, Capt. Rynders, Rollins of Missouri, Hamilton Pope of Kentucky, &c. Never was there so much demagogueism ventilated in one evening as on this.

I met my old friend, PETER CAGGER, of Albany, to-day, looking as luminous as of old. "How about the corner-stone that you and CASSIDY used to swear by in the *Atlas?*" said I. He replied that he was not dealing in corner-stones as much as he was. I suppose he has rejected this as absolete, and adopted that of ALEXANDER STEPHENS as more appropriate to the times. Well, perhaps it is.

The WOODS are awful busy—or have been—in the advocacy of SEYMOUR's claims to the nomination; but it is an uphill business. The tide is against him, and his chances are small indeed. Yet there are those who claim that it is not by any means a settled thing that MCCLELLAN is to be the man. They say that there is a probability that a combination of the friends of the other candidates may defeat him. I think not.

The delegations are organizing to-day, preparatory for the work of Monday. The New-York delegations chose Gov. SEYMOUR as chairman, with a couple of secretaries.

Other matters are moving along, notwithstanding the pressure of the great excitement in our midst. Our citizens have taken hold of the matter of filling our quota in earnest, at last, and are determined that there shall be no draft in Chicago, if money will bring the men. Our quota has been reduced to 2,000 by the reënlistment of one hundred-days' men.

The opposition to the renomination of Hon. J. N. ARNOLD is gaining strength. The German Republican paper—the *Staats Zeitung*—which exerts a powerful influence, is doing all it can to defeat him, and the *Tribune* is evidently silently working in the same direction. His chances are not as good as they were.

Gen FARNSWORTH was renominated yesterday in the Second District, without a show of opposition, and he will be reëlected the in about same way.

Gen. ROSECRANS made a flying visit to our city today. He visited the Board of Trade this morning, while on 'Change, and was most enthusiastically greeted. He made a very brief speech. He complimented Chicago for what she had done in the war. "You don't know," said he, "how much good you have done in the front and for your country by your patriotism; you have struck a great blow for your country."

The Police Commissioners issued a "proclamation" this morning, telling the people not to be alarmed at the reports as to what terrible things the Copperheads were about to do in the city.

JOHN COCHRANE is here trying to do something for FREMONT. But as was to be expected the Democrats will have nothing to do with the author of the first Emancipation Proclamation.

On Friday night, rather a funny incident occurred. After VALLANDIGHAM had got through with his treasonable harangue, the crowd called for long JOHN WENTWORTH. He came forward, and pitched into VALLANDIGHAM right and left—giving a rousing Union speech, much to the chagrin of the Copperheads, and to the delight of loyal men.

The city is full, almost to overflowing. A great curiosity everywhere prevails in regard to this convention, and we expect a perfect avalanche on Monday from this and the neighboring States. The *Times* has printed the Wade-Davis manifesto as an electioneering document, and is distributing them broadcast over the West. What could Old BEN WADE have been thinking of in thus preparing ammunition for the Copperheads?

FROM SHERMAN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 29.

It is rumored here that Gen. SHERMAN has moved a portion of his army to the vicinity of Red Oak, and is advancing upon Atlanta from the South. It is doutless the intention to attack the city from several points simultaneously.

No official intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN of any moment has been received yet.

Gen. GILLET telegraphs from Greenville, East Tennessee, that in a fight with the rebel forces at that place on the 23d, he killed forty rebels and drove the force from the Iowa. He lost twenty-five men, among them Col. CARNEY, mortally wounded.

Recruiting in Alabama and Northern Georgia is very dull. Two hundred and twenty-five agents from Northern States here so far have not enlisted 150 accepted recruits.

The river is falling. The water on the shoals is two and a half feet deep.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Rebel Wheeler Approaching Murfreesboro.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Great excitement prevails in Nashville to-day in consequence of a rumor that an attack is to be made by WHEELER's cavalry force. Rumor gives his force at from 6,000 to 8,000 men, with twelve guns. When last heard from they were near McMinnville advancing toward Murfreesboro. Their probable intention is to destroy the Federal line of communication to the front. It is supposed the first demonstration will be made upon Duck River Bridge. No apprehension need be felt in regard to an attack upon this city.

Reports reached here this morning that a rebel cavalry force was near Lebanon, and had captured some thirty Federal cavalry; but the river being too high to ford, it is presumed that they have since joined WHEELER's main body near Murfreesboro

No reports have been received from Gen. SHERMAN.

Five hundred rebel prisoners, including twenty-three officers, reached here last night.

The river is two feet deep on the sheals and falling.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Gov. JOHNSON has received a dispatch, signed "L. K. N. PATTON, Colonel Commanding," dated Gallatin, 30th, saying:

"The news from Lebanon to 8½ o'clock this morning, is that Gen. MILLIGAN is in WHEELER's hands. The college was surrounded, with all the troops in it. The enemy is supposed to be 1,500 strong. We are scouting all the roads in that direction."

REBEL NEWS.

From the Trans-Mississippi—Mosby Hanging Union Soldiers.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th inst., contains the following:

"We have interesting advices from the Trans-Mississippi Department. From late orders issued from headquarters, we learn that Gen. BUCKNER succeeds Gen. WALKER in command of Western Louisiana; MAGRUDER takes the Department of Arkansas, and WALKER commands the Department of Texas. Brownsville, Texas, has been evacuated by the Federals. This takes the last Yankee foot from Texas soil. We have other good news from that quarter, which is embraced in the summary below:

PRICE is said to be moving on Missouri.

Lieut.-Gen. DICK TAYLOR was at Alexandria.

Gen. MAXEY attacked a camp of Kansas troops within six miles of Fort Smith. He reports the capture of 150 prisoners, (Sixth Kansas Cavalry,) 300 small arms, and 400 six-shooters. He has pushed Gens. GANO and STANDWAITE toward Kansas.

Gen. JOE SHELBY is playing sad havoc with the Yankees on the Missouri border. He reports over 3,000 recruits since his advance.

Texas is free from the tread of the enemy, Louisiana nearly so; Arkansas is in a fair way to be recovered, and PRICE, it is known, is biding his time for a telling blow for the disenthralment of his own State.

At last accounts Gen. STEELE was at Little Rock, but so exhausted in strength as to have no power to harm.

We have confirmation of the report that MOSBY hung thirty Yankees whom he caught burning private residences in Clark County.

Drafting by Counties.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. FRY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, NORTHERN DIVISION,
OFFICE OF THE ACT. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GEN.,
ALBANY, Aug. 24, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 115.—The following is promulgated for the information and guidance of Provost-Marshal of this division:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C, Aug. 19, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. F. Townsend, A. A. P. M. G., Albany, N.Y.:

In reply to the communication of STILLMAN FOOTE, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., inclosing copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the above-named county, forwarded by you to this bureau for instructions, I have the honor to state that the recommendations made by you in your indorsement to the effect that "in cases where a county raises bounties, the draft *may* in such counties take place by county, and not by sub-district—in other words, the whole county *may*, for the purpose of the draft, constitute one sub-district, and be drawn at one and the same time," meets with my approval.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed,) JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Official—FRANK P. MUHLENBURGH, Capt. 13th U. S. Infantry, Inspector.

In Relation to the Draft.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The following has just been received by Provost-Marshal JOHNSON, of this district:

ALBANY, Aug. 30, 1864.

The following is promulgated for the guidance and information of the Provost-Marshals of this division: Keep volunteering up as much as possible, after the 5th of September, and let it be known that volunteers will be counted on the quota of the present call, up to the last practical moment before the drafted are accepted and sent to rendezvous.

FREDERICK TOWNSEND, A. P. M. G.

Quotas Filled.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The City of Oswego, and the towns of Scriba, Richland, Sandy Creek and Hannibal, in Oswego County, are out of the draft, under the call for 500,000 men. The quotas for the town of Mexico and Volney are nearly full.

Another Railroad Accident.

A TORNADO BLOWS THE CARS OFF THE TRACK ON THE I. AND C. RAILROAD—TWELVE BODIES RECOVERED.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Aug. 27.

A terrible accident occurred on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad yesterday afternoon about six o'clock, near Sunman's Station. The cars were lifted from the track and hurled off the track with great force. Many were killed, and a large number wounded. The telegraph wires were blown down in every direction; houses, barns and fences on the route of the whirlwind completely destroyed. From the fact that no telegraph wires were working last night, we cannot get many of the particulars of this sad accident. The latest advices are that twelve bodies have already been taken from the wreck. We cannot learn whether any citizens of this place are among the injured. The rumor was on the street last night that Gov. MORTON was on the train. That is not true, as the Governor reached here safely on the Central train at 8:30 last night.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Movements of the Armies—Heavy Skirmishing Going on.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The *American* has the following:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
TUESDAY, Aug. 30.

The position of our army since my letter yesterday, remains unchanged.

There was a very spirited cavalry fight yesterday, at Smithfield, or as it is sometimes called, Middle Way, about seven miles from Charlestown, which proved that the enemy had not retreated up the Valley. Gen. CUSTAR's brigade of cavalry, with Capt. RANSOM's battery of artillery, were moved across the Opequan, about a mile beyond Smithfield, for the purpose of making a reconnoisance toward Bunker Hill. They had proceed about a mile when they came on the enemy's skirmish line. A portion of Gen. CUSTAR's command were dismounted and sent to engage them. Skirmishing lasted until 11 o'clock, when CUSTAR was obliged to retire across the Opequan, where he was reinforced by two brigades of cavalry, when skirmishing was renewed with increased vigor. The enemy now sent two brigades of infantry across the Opequan with a view of outflanking us and cutting off our retreat on Smithfield. In this they were foiled, for Gen. MERRITT discovering their intention retired on Smithfield before they could accomplish their design.

Heavy skirmishing was kept up all the time we were retreating, and we inflicted considerable loss on the enemy, as our men took advantage of every commanding position and from behind every cover to pick off their advancing line.

In the meantime Gen. SHERIDAN had ordered Gen RICKETT's Division of Infantry, of the Sixth Corps, to proceed toward Smithfield, and support the cavalry. The infantry reached a point two miles this side of Smithfield, at 5 P. M., when they formed a junction with the cavalry, which had gradually fallen back to that point, contesting every inch of the ground. The two forrces united now assumed the offensive. Gen. RICKETTS deployed one brigade of his command as skirmishers, and sent them in advance of our cavalry.

As soon as the enemy discovered that they had infantry to contend with they rapidly withdrew, crossing the Opequan about 6 o'clock. Our forces pushed them very closely and captured some prisoners.

Our loss in the whole affair, including killed and wounded, will not exceed 100, whilst that of the enemy must be much greater, as we had the advantage of position. Amongst the killed is Dr. RULISON, of the staff of Gen. TORBERT. He was riding along the skirmish line in company with Gen. TORBERT and Capt. BAILEY, when he was shot by a rebel sharpshooter, who was some moments previously discovered by Capt. BAILEY to be paying particular attention to the General and staff.

The reconnoissance yesterday developed the fact beyond doubt that the enemy still have a heavy force in our front, and it is believed they are concentrating at Bunker Hill. Clouds of dust were distinctly seen yesterday, arising from the road between Bunker Hill and Winchester, supposed to be caused by the enemy's wagon train going up the Valley.

The Guerrillas on the Mississippi.

THEIR ATTACK UPON THE EMPRESS—ORDER BY GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 152.—The General Commanding the department takes great pleasure in calling the attention of both citizens and the army to the gallant conduct of the officers and crew of the steamer *Empress* during her recent trip from New-Orleans to this port.

While in a narrow and difficult part of the river, and within musket range of the shore, the steamer was suddenly fired upon by a heavy rebel battery, supported by a strong body of infantry. The firing was rapid and accurate, almost every shot taking effect, and the boat, filled with unarmed passengers, in a moment became the scene of frantic terror. Passengers, in their panic, demanded the surrender of the steamer, but the officers coolly remained at their posts and brought her through the danger, saving, by their bravery and noble sense of duty, incalculable suffering to those on board, and the valuable steamer and cargo to the Government.

Capt. JOHN MOLLOY, the commander of the *Empress*, was shot dead at his post, and while the General commanding deeply sympathizes with the grief of the family and friends of the deceased, he holds up this noble example of unflinching resolve in the performance of duty, as one worthy the emulation of all.

The first and second mates, Hugh Davis and Daniel Davis; the pilots, Thomas Goslee and Enoch King; the engineers and assistants, George Breece, Andrew Pendleton, Judd Weber and William Tennant, and the first and second clerks, John C. McFaul and William B. Bradley, are worthy of special commendation. Following the example of their gallant Captain, and regardless of the terror and confusion around them, they remained true to their duty, and bore themselves with such bravery as would do no discredit to the "veterans of the naval service."

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Official: J. F. BENNETT, Assistant Adjutant General.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

Death of Gen. Woodbury—Mortality on the Gunboat John S. Chambers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Advices from Key West to the 18th inst. state that Gen. WOODBURY, Commander of the forces there, died of yellow fever, and was buried with military and Masonic honors on the 17th.

The gunboat *John Chambers* lost her Captain, his clerk and 14 men by yellow fever. They were buried at sea.

The *Chambers* had sailed for the North.

The fever was disappearing at last advices.

Political Intelligence.

READING, Penn., Aug. 30.

At the Berks County Democratic Convention to-day, Hon. SYDENHAM E. ANCONA was renominated for Congress and E. N. CLYMER renominated for State Senator.

European Mails.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The mails per steamship *Asia* will close at 7 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but the steamer will not sail until about 10 A. M.

The U. S. Steamer R. R. Cuyler.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 29.

The U. S. steamer *R. R. Cuyler* has returned from a cruise in search of the pirate *Tallahassee*.

Rhode Island's Quota Full.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Aug. 29.

It is officially announced by the Governor that Rhode Island has by voluntary enlistments filled her quota.

From Saratoga Springs.

THE SIXTH WEEKLY BALL AT UNION HALL.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The LELANDS gave their sixth weekly ball of the season last evening, to the guests of Union Hall. Among the participants were many from your City. The ladies toilettes were superb, the arrangements perfect, and the occasion was in every way a grand success.

The delightful weather, since the recent showers, is bringing many daily additions to the company here, and the season seems likely to be unusually prolonged.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	234⅜	200	Reading R.	133⅜
5,000	do.........s3	234½	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	85⅝
10,000	do.	234¼	200	do.........s3	85⅜
5,000	do.	234	200	do.	85⅜
5,000	do.	234⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.....b4	109⅜
10,000	do.........s3	234	100	do.........b5	109⅜
200	Erie R.	109	100	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	86⅞
100	Hudson Riv. R. b10	127⅜	100	Cumberland.....s3	60½

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Life in the Trenches—Spirit of the Army—Health of the Soldiers—Deserters Stories—Fires in Atlanta.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
NEAR ATLANTA, Aug. 18, 1864.

Life in the trenches is growing monotonous. The men are getting rest from the fatigues of the active three months' campaign, and yet, it is not that rest they need, for there is a constant state of expectancy, which is tiresome to the mind, and through sympathy, prevents the thorough recuperation of the physical energies so much needed. More than three weeks now we have occupied our present position without change, except to advance, perhaps, half a mile. Your correspondent "Epsilon," has kept you quite correctly posted in regard to movements of interest. His communications are read with pleasure in your columns. The mail facilities are so admirably arranged now-a-days, that we hear quite regularly and speedily from the North. The TIMES reaches us in five days from issue, and is eagerly sought after as a truthful medium of matters we all feel an interest in. Consistency is a jewel now-a-days, and a paper that sustains with unwavering zeal those great principles that the true patriot worships is the one that meet a hearty reception from the true soldier. He is not fighting for the aggrandizement of any political party, or the annihilation of any sectional institution. The true hero offers his life purely for the old flag, as it waved from the citadel of the nation, as it was—as the true Christian his, for the insignia that waves from the battlements of Heaven—a high, holy purpose. It may not be expressed in words, but it is in deeds of noble daring, in heart sacrifices, in patient labor, and in the look of hate that flashes from the bronzed face, and scorn for those who, in this trying hour, heap fuel upon the flames that are consuming our once happy land. Those at the North who are opposing so strenuously the conduct of Government, in these days of national darkness, have a very poor conception of the true state of feeling in the army, if they imagine their principles find sympathy. The natural inclination is for peace—the deep, holy purpose that it shall only be established upon those great principles which was the foundation our forefathers laid. In this department there has never been a greater confidence of our ability to succeed, and we look with eager eyes for success in the Eastern Army to hasten the end.

The health of the troops is excellent, considering the fatigues they have gone through and the fact that they are unaccustomed to the enervating influences of a climate so far South. New troops would hardly have endured the hardships these veterans have. It was a most happy thought of Government, that of permitting regiments of two year's service to go home and reenlist. It returned to the field an army of disciplined soldiers, men who knew what war was; it also did away with a feeling of dissatisfaction indulged in, against recruits who had more recently come out recipients of large bounties. The army is well fed, subsistence stores are now accumulating. The rations are of such a character that scurvy, which *was* prevailing to quite an extent, is rapidly disappearing. The men are also being well clothed; in fact the condition of the army generally is a high encomium upon the able management of Gen. SHERMAN. Since the completion of the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee, our supplies are brought to our *lines*; in fact the locomotive ran to to the breastworks of the First Division the other day, and gave a shrill screech of defiance to the *Butternuts*. At a dress parade the other evening, (so deserters say,) Gen. HOOD was reading a congratulatory order, announcing various and manifold successes to the credit of their arms, and while adding, as a clincher, the statement that our communications had been destroyed, our supplies cut off—at that moment our train (the first one across the bridge) came up to within two miles of the city, and the engine giving forth a most hearty and enthusiastic whistle of recognition, sounding far and wide until it reached rebel ears—the canard was too apparent, and a loud cheer came answering back. Another anecdote, illustrating the principles of Yankee-go-aheaditiveness, came to my ears the other day from an officer who was a party to the occurrence. He stepped into a house at Resaca, just as our skirmishers had passed through town, following close the retreat of JOHNSTON. They had hardly gone out of sight, our line of battle following, when in came a train of cars laden with stores. A lady present in the house eminently secesh, drawing out her watch, exclaimed, "I declare that train is exactly on time; it always arrived at this hour of the day." The remark was cool as well as amusing. The rebel train had left in the morning—not on time. We are receiving no annoyance from the enemy's guns in front of our corps. They have almost entirely ceased shelling, which the first week or two was very brisk. Deserters report that most of their guns have been taken away from our front, (the 20th,) and placed elsewhere. Some report they have been taken to Macon, or at points on the Macon Road. It is an established fact that they are diligent in their endeavors to keep open their communication with that city. It is supposed they have repaired the injury done to the road by McCOOK's raid. That and ROUSSEAU's was a success—STONEMAN's a failure; for he was captured, with most of his command. SHERMAN is steadily progressing in a movement that will eventually cause an evacuation of Atlanta, or a surrender of HOOD's army. Their works are very strong, as plainly discernable from lookouts. Deserters say they are thinly occupied, necessity compelling a wide extension of their forces, now insufficient, from heavy losses. There was quite a response to the call of Gov. BROWN for the militia, in the shape of *old men* and *boys*. They are running into our lines as fast as opportunity occurs. Some heavy guns have been placed in position recently, which are throwing shell to a damaging effect into the heart of the city. The explosion can be plainly heard from our lines. BUNDY's battery (Thirteenth New-York) has been making a target of one very fine house, until now it presents a very highly ventilated appearance. For the last three nights there has been quite an extensive conflagration in the city; one evening the fire-bells could be distinctly heard. We have reports of the buildings on one street being entirely consumed. An Atlanta paper of the 14th, brought in by a deserter, contains news of the operations against Mobile; speaks in rather despondent tones of the situation, and urges renewed zeal on the part of the South to repel the dastardly invaders. We hope sincerely for the complete success of our forces against Mobile, for we see in it (may be a little distant now) a base of supplies for our army, and consequently an abandonment of the long line of railroad we are now dependent upon. If our forces succeed in taking Mobile could'nt we, if able to accumulate supplies sufficient, cut loose here and make a junction? The weather is excessively warm by day, but the nights refreshingly cool. Our sunsets are glorious, and would do for the representation of an Italian sky. The moon, now full, looks softly down through the rising mist, and rests with a pale light upon the forms of the brave heroes who, in sleep, forget grim-visaged war, yet remember in dreams the joys of the past. Sleep, coffee and hard bread are the soldier's main resources. He can dispense with anything else.

This quiet cannot continue long. SHERMAN'S energetic brain will bring forth something shortly, and then you will have another report to add to the already too long list of bloody battles, for it seems probable that our next real engagement will be severe. Until then I am, SILENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Operations against Fort Morgan—Reconnoissances and Discoveries.

Our files of New-Orleans papers, to Aug. 21, give us the following interesting details of news:

FORT MORGAN.

Under date of Aug. 14, a correspondent of the *New-Orleans Times* writes from Mobile Bay:

"The iron fleet has been sending in its compliments in the shape of eleven and fifteen-inch shells every half-hour during the evening and night. I don't know how the rebs. stand it, but to an observer there would seem to be something unwholesome in the atmosphere of the fort.

While our boys were prospecting around the bay on Thursday last, they came across the wreck of a cigar-shaped torpedo-boat, which, in the effort to reach our fleet, had run on a torpedo and been destroyed. She was built to run under water, fasten an infernal machine to a ship's bottom, and at a safe distance blow her up. But her career was short. Two men operating her were killed by the explosion. It does seem as if there had been a special interposition of Providence in behalf of this fleet. All the devilish contrivances of the enemy have come to naught—nay, they have even been turned against themselves.

From deserters we learn that all kinds of obstructions that human ingenuity can devise are being placed in the bay to prevent our further progress to Mobile. Torpedoes, spiles and sunken vessels prevail to an alarming extent: yet it is only labor lost, for with Admiral FARRAGUT commanding the fleet and Gen. GRANGER ashore, Mobile is as surely ours as if we had it already in possession.

The recital of the tyranny endured by the people living on the shores of these waters, would stir the ire of the coldest heart. All of them are pilots and fishermen, and their families depended on them for subsistence; yet, though the women and children starve, the husband and father was taken by force, placed in the rebel ranks, and forced to fight against the flag he loved, and for men who hold him to be only an improvement on the negro because he could vote when they needed his aid at the ballot-box. "Why, sir," said a deserter from the fort the other day, "if the gates of Fort Morgan were not locked and closely guarded, and almost every avenue of escape watched by the lickspittles of a few nigger owners, there would not be three hundred men left inside of it in twenty-four hours." The poor men, as has been often said, have no heart in this rebellion. It is the rich man's quarrel and the poor man's fight.

The *Winnebago* has just been exercising at the fort. You should have heard the shouts of the gallant tars as the rebel flag fell, shot away by the excellent practice of the gunner, Mr. SHERMAN. We can see holes in the breastwork one could drive a horse and wagon through. The whole fleet and army says, "Bully for the Winnebagoes!"

Aug. 16.—On yesterday morning a portion of the light draft fleet, consisting of the *Metacomet*, *Itasca*, *Port Royal* and *Selma*, and the monitors *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago*, started for the City of Mobile on a reconnoitering expedition. We found the obstructions most formidable, but not insurmountable, and I still hold to my previous assertion, that Mobile falls with Fort Morgan.

At Choctaw Point is an earthwork mounting six guns; just east of it, built in the bay, is a small sand battery of two guns; next is a battery of six guns, formed by first building an immense log pen and filling it with sand. Across the main channel is an arrangement built either for a floating battery or to be sunk in case of our ingress. At either end of this are two rams, fashioned like the *Tennessee*, though not so large nor so formidable. East of this again is an old ship's hulk, to be used as a floating battery, and further east is a very strong casemated fort, on which I counted some ten guns. In all the intervening spaces between the batteries and vessels and either shore are driven spiles, whose tops are sawed off just below water, and have a heavy bolt of iron driven in them. These iron bolts are sharpened at the upper end so as to tear off the bottom of the boat venturing near them. In the Spanish River channel is sunk an old brig and the two camels, used in lightering the ram *Tennessee* over Dog River Bar. There are also unfinished two ram-looking contrivances, on which I saw the workmen engaged, on the western end of the marsh. The wharves were crowded with steamboats, but few of them with steam up, owing most likely to scarcity of hands. I saw among them four English-built craft, probably blockade-runners. The streets of the city appear to be deserted, and, generally speaking, there is visible none of the evidences of thrift and prosperity, Mobile's most notable feature in other and better days.

Since our return here we have been pounding away at Fort Morgan, and, as the rebels confess, with great effect. They have injured none of our men ashore nor in the fleet.

THE RECONNOISSANCE.

From the Era, Aug. 20.

The United States steamer *Tritonia*, Capt. WIGGINS, arrived at the Lake End of the Ponchartrain Railroad on Saturday last about 3 o'clock, having left Mobile Bay on Friday noon. Everything is reported quiet. Several gunboats had gone up the Bay as far as Dog River bar. The *Metacomet* and *Selma* had made a reconnoissance within three or four miles of Mobile. They found the steamer *Nashville* (rebel) sunk across the channel at Dog River bar. The *Morgan* was lying at the wharf at Mobile, and they opened fire on her. She steamed out and returned the fire, aiming her intended work of destruction principally at the *Selma*—her late consort—for whom she displayed a greater dislike than she exhibited to the *Metacomet*.

The batteries around Dog River bar were not manned, and consequently were not used against our gunboats in making their reconnoissance. At the Mobile wharf are three or four vessels, supposed to be blockade-runners.

Admiral FARRAGUT is represented as very busy in putting things in order. The *Hartford* is being put in perfect repair as well as other vessels that suffered in the recent engagement.

Admiral FARRAGUT had also succeeded in obtaining the services of the man who set the torpedoes for the rebels, and he is now engaged in taking them up.

A day or two since Fort Morgan condescended to answer our shots from the ram *Tennessee*, and fired repeatedly at her, as she lay within a few hundred yards of the fort, but with no perceptible effect, the balls making but slight marks of indentation, scarcely perceptible. The ram poured a raking fire into the fort—with what effect of course is not known. When they desire to do so, our sharpshooters had prevent the manning of the guns on the parapets of the fort and keep them silenced in this way.

It is understood from deserters, that about one hundred only of the number garrisoning Fort Morgan, are in favor of fighting it out, and the strictest watch has to be constantly kept to prevent desertions.

Our sailors and soldiers are in the best of spirits, and confident of success under the lead of Admiral FARRAGUT and Gen. GRANGER.

CORRESPONDENTS BANISHED.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 39.—I.—The following order from the War Department is hereby republished for general information:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 67.—By the 57th article of the act of Congress, entitled An Act for establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the armies of the United States, approved April 10, 1806, "holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly," is made punishable by death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial. Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting operations of the army, or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments, or military affairs, within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be, directly or indirectly, given to the enemy, without the sanction of the General in command, be, and the same are, absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the 57th Article of War.

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

II. T. M. COOK, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, and J. B. CHADWICK, correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, who were permitted to accompany the troops operating in Mobile Bay, having abused the confidence reposed in them by making public information of value to the enemy, and engaging in a controversy calculated to disturb the harmony of the troops, will be sent beyond the lines of this command.

The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with the execution of this order, and the Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen.
Official—R. H. W. CORRY, A. A. A. G.

THE ARREST OF NEGROES.

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17, 1864.

Messrs. T. M. Porec, and others, New-Orleans:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your memorial, which I have this day received, I have the honor to say, that the arrest of the persons you represent was not only without orders, but against order, and no intention has been entertained of disturbing the people of this city by any forcible enlistments.

Some days since prominent citizens of New-Orleans represented that there were many hundred negroes without employment, and without visible means of support, in the swamps and woods about the city, escaping regular labor, and indulging in the propensities which vagrants are inclined to follow.

Instructions were given to ascertain if this were a fact, and if the statement were found to be true, to have such men enlisted in the army. Under a misapprehension of orders, the officers intrusted with the duty made arrests of citizens employed in regular business within the limits of the city. As soon as the fact was known the order was given for their release without exception. All measures will be taken to prevent the recurrence of these arrests. I regret exceedingly that any well-disposed citizen should have been disturbed in his employment or in his family.

I recognize the alacrity with which the people you represent organized the regiments in 1862, and also at the time when the safety of the city was threatened in 1863, during the siege of Port Hudson, and acknowledge with great pleasure the obligations which the Government of the United States owes to you and to them.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS, Major-Gen. Commanding.

FROM TEXAS.

AFFAIRS AT BROWNSVILLE.

From the New-Orleans Era, Aug. 21.

By an arrival from Texas on Friday night we have received the following intelligence:

"About thirty-six hours after our forces left Brownsville (which has already been noticed in the *Era*) the rebel cavalry made their appearance and took possession of the place.

Our forces very leisurely retreated on the Point Isabel and Brownsville road, and halted at the latter place. The rebel cavalry followed soon after, and, encountering our pickets, skirmishing ensued, but without serious loss to either side. The skirmishing has been renewed on several occasions, but the uniform bad luck of the rebels has caused them to keep out of range for the last few days.

The losses on both sides since the evacuation of Brownsville is stated as follows: Union—one horse killed and about a dozen soldiers captured by the enemy's cavalry, while straggling. Rebel—about twenty men killed and wounded, and several horses shot.

A number of runaway rebels have returned to Brownsville from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and taken up their old quarters in that place.

Mayor GEORGE DYE is still performing the functions of his office. He was originally Mayor under rebel rule, retained his position while the Stars and Stripes were supreme, and holds fast to that which is good now that the *régime* is again in the ascendant. Mayor DYE is said to have a large stock of the commodity called *principle*—in fact sufficient to bestow on all parties a fair share.

MILLER, the popular hotel-keeper, has gone to Matamoras, and will not return at present, having determined to never again live under the rule of traitors.

Mr. MILLER's hotel has been confiscated, and is now "run" by a malignant rebel of the Hibernian persuasion—SHARKEY, by name and nature—formerly clerk in the establishment.

That the rebels have not very much confidence in their permanent occupation of Brownsville, is proved by the following incident. There were but two or three boats that they were able to get possession of from the Mexicans, and these were all on the Brownsville side of the river. A number of rebel refugees sent word to Col. FORD, commanding the place, that they desired to return to their homes in that city. *A flag of truce* was dispatched to Matamoras by FORD, informing his friends that there were enough "Confederates" in Brownsville to fill all the boats in his possession, and in case the Yankees should make a descent upon the city, all persons who could not cross in the first trip of the boats to Matamoras would be captured. Therefore he could not allow them to return to their old homes.

THE TEXAS PRISONERS.

From the True Delta.

We are informed that Gen. CANBY has authorised Col. DWIGHT, our Commissioner of Exchange to waive the just claims of our Government and effect the immediate release of all our prisoners, some thirty-five hundred, now at Tyler, Texas. This is done purely as an act of humanity. The Commanding-General has very properly determined to release our poor fellows even at the sacrifice of our known rights. The points in dispute, we believe, were these:

1. The exchange of negro troops.
2. At Vicksburgh we paroled about seven thousand rebels, all but sixteen hundred of whom the rebel authorities claim to have escaped, and have never appeared to fight again the battles of the Confederacy. We have claimed the entire count of seven thousand, while they acknowledge but sixteen hundred.

There are some other differences in regard to naval prisoners, but we do not know how they are affected by this agreement. We may therefore soon expect another installment of these ragged and starved men. We hope that every possible arrangement for their comfort will be speedily made.

PERSONAL.

From the Times, Aug. 21.

Col. CHICKERING, of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, has been relieved, at his own request, as Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of the Gulf, and will soon proceed North on leave of absence. Col. CHICKERING has been in very poor health during the last two months.

Col. HIRA ROBINSON, the former Colonel of the Second Louisiana Cavalry, and more recently commanding a brigade, has been appointed to fill the important position. Col. ROBINSON is well known in this department as a brave officer, and this appointment is a deserving one

TIRED OF IT.

From the True Delta, Aug. 18.

We are told that some two hundred of the rebel prisoners taken at Fort Gaines have petitioned to be permitted to take the "oath of allegiance" to the Federal Government. They are confined in a cotton press in this city. We are glad to hear that they are repenting of the evil, and are willing to return to the paths of loyalty and justice.

The Pennsylvania Oil Wells.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 18.

Three or four years ago he would have been a sanguine man who should have predicted that, at this time, there should or could have been the town there now is at this remarkable locality, with two banks, both doing a large business, four or five churches, with buildings erected or in the course of erection, and quite a number of beautifully finished and painted cottage residences in the suburbs, on Cottage Hill and over at Laytona, on the other side of the Alleghany River. The town itself is overhung by two towering and majestic mountains, and so extremely narrow is the space between the foot of the hill and the river that there is really only space in most parts for a good street. The houses on the river side are mostly built up from the bed of the river, and on the other on ground either excavated from the sides of the hill, or in some cases, built upon steps on its side. Hotels there are in abundance, the most largely patronized being the Petroleum House. But the town itself is so impregnated with oil in all its forms and odors that it seems almost impossible to exist there to one uninitiated. In wet weather the rain mixing with the oil, oozing from half a million barrels of petroleum exported from the town, forms a mud that destroys the clothes and boots and all things with which it comes in contact. But in dry weather matters are almost worse, for the most terrible clouds of smoke and of dust fill the air—the latter being impregnated, not only with the smell, but with the oil itself, and this settling on everything soon destroys clothes and comfort.

Still a man will live through a great deal for the sake of wealth such as undoubtedly exists in this most famous of oil territory, although if he can possibly find a respectable boarding-house up on Cottage Hill or over in Laytona, even for a night, he had best avail himself of the opportunity. Good introductions are invaluable in this respect, for the water of the town is almost undrinkable, and, of course, some knowledge of the character of those you come in contact with is necessary in the suburbs of every place, new and old.

But the oil itself is there and is being developed. The wells may not spout out in the enormous quantities they did at first, sometimes wasting two or three thousand barrels per day, but affording to the pump from two to forty or fifty barrels daily, which, at present prices, pays well. Those who deal in oil, and wish therefore to keep up the price of the article, assert that the quantity is diminishing in spite of all the increase in the number of wells which is daily being made. But this is probably said for effect on the oil market; all who deal, we apprehend, find their business increasing, and this is certain, that those who have been engaged in boring wells from the first are all the time buying new oil territory and putting down new wells. In fact, speculation rages here quite as much as abroad on the subject of wells, only with this difference, that those on the spot do not pay the enormous prices for leases or oil territory, which the getters up of oil companies pretend they have to pay. Here, it is probable, that the chief fraud consists in the speculation and the companies formed to beguile small capitalists in cities, some of the methods of which we may explain another time. Suffice it here to say that there never were so many wells being sunk by the most judicious capitalists and experienced operators as at the present time. Though each individual well may not pay so largely, where hundreds and thousands are being placed as closely as there is room for them and their vats, yet there can be no doubt that, in the aggregate, by the more careful and judicious application of labor and capital, the oil business on Allegheny river and its tributaries must and will increase for years, for the quantities obtainable by methods now in operation are inconceivably greater than can now be computed. In fact, the limits of oil territory are not at all defined, but they are known to embrace regions of this State, Ohio and Virginia, so large that in a few years the profitableness of boring will depend more upon such natural advantages as may secure an easy and cheap access to market than anything else. This such companies as are situated on the Allegheny River, where they can ship directly to Pittsburgh, will have over all others, even those on Cherry Run, or the celebrated Oil Creek.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

The Great Juggernaut Saturnalia—The Sacrifice of Human Victims.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, June 8.

The Suan Jatra and the Ruth Jattra are still two of the greatest festivals of Hindooism. They form the great Juggernaut saturnalia, so widely celebrated. Tens of thousands of persons, of all classes and ages flock to attend them; women will walk thirty or forty miles in a day, carrying their children astride on their hips, to be present; and on the nights preceding the principal days the roadsides are filled with men, women and children lying down asleep, wearied out with their long march. In former times many were in the habit of increasing the general happiness by throwing themselves under the wheels of the Juggernaut car. That pleasure, as I thought, is now denied them. Government decided that it was better for them not to commit self-murder. I will tell your presently how far they heed the Government. The festival began on Sunday the 19th of June, by the priests bringing forth the god to be bathed. It ended on the 6th of the present month, when the cars were drawn back by thousands of people, and the god was replaced in his home. I went to see both these ceremonies, and you may, perhaps, have some curiosity to know how the Hindoos, upon whose education we are spending so much time and thought, perform their religious rites at the present day within 20 miles of the capital of the empire.

The enjoyment of a Bengalee out for a holiday consists in his eating pan till he is utterly stupefied, and making as much noise as the means which nature has given him will admit of. On the Sunday morning I speak of they swarmed along under the influence of these pleasures, quite heedless of the temperature, which naturally was the first thing that struck the European. A June day in the plains of Bengal is not a good time for going out to see sights. On this occasion the thermometer marked 135 degrees, and the ground beneath one's feet was like hot lava. Once fairly in the steaming crowd, the atmosphere was simply horrible, but the Hindoos thoroughly enjoyed it. The great living stream was suddenly stopped by a procession, which turned out of a narrow lane. It was preceded by tall fellows carrying silver wands, headed by an old one-eyed devotee, who looked ready either to worship his deity or commit a murder, on the spur of the moment. Then came a horde of latee-wallahs—men carrying sticks to keep off the mob; then a few musicians, and after them the object to which every eye was turned, and to which every one was paying reverence by joining the hands and bringing them to the forehead in a supplicatory manner. This was the god Krishna, a little, ugly, wooden figure, dressed in bright colors and gold, and playing on a pipe. He sat on a sort of throne, and had a canopy over his head to keep his blessed brains from addling in the sun. Behind him came a vast, tumultuous throng, ten times as numerous as that which ordinarily closes a London procession, but less boisterous and wild, for your Bengalee is a man of peace, and hates to get his head broken.

With immense shouting they carried this potentate to a large platform, on which were already assembled a crowd of Hindoos, ministering to several huge blocks of wood, hideously daubed with red and yellow in the human likeness. One of these immense heads had an arm beneath it, made of brass, and with the open hand outstretched. Into this hand the pious poured two and four anna pieces, or pice, and the priests swept the money away as fast as the hollow palm was filled. The figure was Juggernaut himself. I asked a native who stood by what was done with the money. He replied to me by begging a cheroot—so rapid is the march of intellect in this country. Every now and then a tall lank figure came to the front of the platform and waved his long skinny arms wildly about; this is the signal for the crowd to shout, and they obeyed it without hesitation, and stood looking vacantly at the two gods on the platform and at Krishna. The sweetmeat and pan sellers went continually among them, and there were also men selling rude images of animals, colored a very bright or red blue. A scarlet and green cow sold for half an anna. This went on for a very long time without any variation, except when the contributions flagged, and the priests came forward and cried out, and tom-toms were beaten and cymbals clashed around the gods. The people stood very patiently talking and toying with each other, after the Bengalee manner, until the priests brought some water from the holy Gunga, and dashed it over Juggernaut. Then the crowd set up a tremendous shout, and for a moment or two seemed excited. The money flowed in more briskly than ever, for now the god was bathed, and his spirit was appeased. By-and-by rain fell in torrents, and these thousands of people dragged along the dreary roads or through the jungle to their huts reeking with damp and malaria.

This part of the festival was a farce; that which followed on Wednesday last was a tragedy—a most sickening and revolting tragedy, which it was impossible to witness without horror and disgust. The crowd seemed infinitely more dense than it had ever been on the former occasion, and all along the road were booths filled with sweetmeats, hideous masks, trumpery Birmingham ware and images of Juggernaut, Kirshna and other deities of the Hindoo mythology. It was a barbarous copy of a country fair. There were whistles and tom-toms, shell-fish, smelling horribly in the sun, huge 'jack' fruit, some damaged pine-apples, and here and there a rudely contrived 'merry-go-round,' with stout baboos enjoying the sport which that machine is capable of furnishing. There were nautch girls, hideously ugly, chanting their drawling, monotonous strains to the music of an old fiddle and a tom-tom. Then there were little acrobats, who made 'Catherine wheels' like the boys who run, or used to run, by the sides of omnibuses in London streets. There was also a stereoscope, with views of the last Great Exhibition, on show at one price each person. The confusion was indescribable, and when a shower of rain came on, as happily it did once or twice, the throng seemed to get tied up in a knot to be incapable of disentangling itself, or of doing anything but roll helplessly from one side of the road to the other.

The centres of attraction were the two Juggernaut cars. These are immense lumbering masses of wood, about 60 feet in height, carved into all sorts of angles, and decorated on every square inch with figures of the deities. They are constructed in four stories, so to speak, and upon each of these a crowd of Brahmins and their friends were collected. Large idols were placed at each corner, and two ropes of great length were attached to the front of the car. They moved upon six heavy wheels, and the entire weight of the ponderous fabric must have been enormous. Hour after hour the multitude streamed past the cars, which were at some distance from each other, or they turned aside to a shed beneath which were placed a number of indecently painted idols, afterwards decorated with a little drapery and hoisted on to the car. It was not till nearly four in the afternoon that a big gong was beaten on the topmost division of the first car, and with a great shout Juggernaut himself, swathed in red cloth, was brought to the spot. A rope was fastened to him, and with much exertion he was hoisted from stage to stage by the Brahmins—for by himself the god seemed rather helpless. They dragged him up and uncovered him, and the crowd salaamed to him in their usual fashion. A huge ugly thing he was, with enormous eyes painted black with a broad white rim around them. Then another god was brought, and hoisted up in the same way, but to a lower division, and so on till all were full. The crowd meanwhile kept throwing garlands and donations to the Brahmins—dirty, common-looking [illegible], with nothing whatever to distinguish them from the common mass except the white Brahminical thread over their shoulders. When the gods were all in their places, two large wooden horses were brought out, one blue and the other white, each with a thick tail sticking up at an angle of 90 degrees. These gay steeds were fastened to the car, and a Brahmin stood upon the back of each, holding by a rope.

At this time the scene was extraordinary. Close by the side of the car was a large native house, broken and crumbling, like most native houses. Through iron bars in front of this house some women were peering, and on the roof there were more women of the zenana, with an old crone keeping watch and guard over them. On the other side of the road was a Juggernaut temple, crowded with women. The road itself was quite impassable for the crowds of people, whose oily bodies and dirty ways did not improve the flavor of the heated atmosphere. Far as the eye could reach this throng extended, and when a thousand gongs were set beating, and the Brahmins called upon the people, a thrill of wild excitement ran through this enormous living mass. The ropes were fixed, and multitudes rushed to them, eager for the honor of pulling their deity along. On the car itself there could scarcely have been less than 200 men. Perhaps there were 1,000 pulling at the ropes, but they pulled for a long time in vain. The car had been in one place for a whole year, and had made a deep hole for itself by its great weight. Again and again the Brahmins shouted and gesticulated, laughing among themselves. At last the mob happened to pull together instead of one after the other, and the huge mass moved forward a few yards, groaning as if it had been a living creature. It stopped, and for a few minutes the crowd stood in almost perfect silence. Then the Brahmins again gave the signal, and this time it crushed out a life with every revolution of its hideous wheels, covered as they were with human flesh and gore.

The vast multitude seemed suddenly possessed with a fit of delirium. They fought and struggled with each other to get near the car, which had stopped as if by magic. They stooped down, and peered beneath its wheels, and rose with scared faces to tell their friends of the sight. I made my way to the back of the car, and there saw upon the ground a very old woman, all wrinkled and puckered up, with scarcely a lineament of her face recognizable for blood and dust. Her right foot was hanging by a thread, the wheels had passed over the centre of her nearly naked body, and a faint quiver of anguish ran through her frame as she seemed to struggle to rise. No one in the crowd offered to move her, or raise her miserable gray head from the ground, but they stood looking on with vacant stares, while the Brahmins from the car gazed down with as much unconcern as could well be written upon a human countenance. The mob cried that there were more under the car, and when I looked beneath it seemed as if the wheels were choked with dusky bodies. Two or three chokeydars here made their appearance, and compelled the crowd to move back. Upon getting closer to the wheels I saw that one of them was half over the body of a man, and that it had crushed out his bowels, and fastened itself like some insatiable monster in his blood. Close by him there lay another man crushed to death—he was but a heap of mangled flesh. The Brahmins still looked down from the car upon these poor wretches with perfect unconcern, and were even signaling for the crowd to pull again; but the few policemen present made them drag the car back, so that the bodies could be got out from between the wheels. The mob cried out "*Apse, apse*"—that they did it of their own accord; and, indeed, there was no appearance of an accident. Their bodies were far under the car, where they could scarcely have got unless they had laid themselves down in front. I saw two other men lying there when the car first stopped, but they got up and walked away. The three bodies were placed together, and the car was dragged on by the people once more. I did not stay to see whether its track was made in fresh blood.

This horrible affair surprised the authorities when they heard of it, and they are now making a great stir to prove that the police were not to blame, and that the whole thing was an accident. One's own eyesight, however, is better testimony than the statements of local policemen who were *not* on the spot; and the mere fact of other men lying under the car, waiting for it to move, until they were forced to get up, gives a coloring to the cry of the crowd that it was a voluntary sacrifice. If two or three Europeans had not been at the scene, nothing would have been heard of all this. I will tell you why. In the Mofussil it is not customary to hold an inquest on the bodies of persons found dead. The police make a report in a loose way of so many persons being accidentally killed, but the manner of their death or the cause of it no one ever inquires. It is, therefore, impossible to say how many persons are really killed at this festival every year. I saw three killed, and I do not believe that it was an accident. The police here, as everywhere else, are ingenious in explaining away circumstances which prove that they have been remiss in their duty. The Bengal Government is not likely to be so easily satisfied on the present occasion.

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF LOYALISTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with an Historical Essay. By LORENZO SABINE. In two volumes. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

In addition to their importance as illustrations of American history, Mr. SABINE's handsome volumes have a significance at the present time well worth remarking. It is within the memory of every one—a fact that comes out strongly in youthful reminiscence, mingled with the earliest lights and shadows of the past—that the dreaded name "Tory" was a true "word of fear," "the heaviest stone that misfortune could throw at a man"—an imputation that comprised within itself whatever was most terrible in proportion as it was vague and undefined. This state of feeling, which all will recognize, succeeded to the more active and energetic opposition of two conflicting parties arrayed against each other with the peculiar bitterness of intestine strife And now, such is the soothing influence of time—it has already in one generation been succeeded by a temper of the public mind when laborious investigations are undertaken into the history of these very Tories that affrighted our youth, and minute explorations respecting their lives and fortunes occupy our Historical Societies, and are brought out, like the present volumes, with every advantage that the publisher can bestow. There is surely a lesson to be learnt from this of peculiar importance at the present moment. Looking at the violence, the passion and the deep-seated enmity with which different sections of the country are now arrayed against each other, the most sagacious men have often glanced doubtfully on the prospect, despairing to see the day when these elements of discord could be neutralized, and their fury allayed. Time, however, is wiser than our devices, and to its healing influences may be safely left the circumstances that defy immediate action; to our children the animosities of to-day will have softened down into the feeling with which we now regard the once dreaded "Tory" of the Revolutionary War.

Mr. SABINE was led to the composition of his book by his residence in the eastern frontier of the Union, "where the graves and the children of the loyalists were around him in every direction." On commencing his investigations, he found how little was in print on the subject, and that he must rely on his own exertions, and his untiring research has brought together a mass of information from private papers, tradition, &c., that fairly exhausts the subject.

The work commences with a preliminary historical essay, reviewing generally the state of political parties and of public opinion in the New-England, Middle, and Southern Colonies. The divisions in colonial society, and the consequent growth and separation of the two well defined parties—Whigs and Loyalists—are well discussed. A full account follows of the legislative action, and occasional acts of mob violence, which led to the emigration of a large portion of the more influential loyalists. Their fortunes in England are then traced till the close of the Government agency on their behalf. This is summed up by Mr. SABINE. "The Americans, who took the royal side as a body, fared infinitely better than the great body of the Whigs, whose services and sacrifices were quite as great, for besides the allowance of £15,500,000 in money, numbers received considerable annuities, half-pay as military officers, large grants of land, and shared with other subjects in the patronage of the crown."

A biographical dictionary next follows, where, alphabetically arranged, are given the lives and all the particulars that can be recovered of many hundred persons who played a part more or less important on the revolutionary stage, and the work ends with fragmentary notices of men of whom no complete accounts could be recovered. Though the heads of many of the leading Colonial families, as Johnson, Pepperell, Galloway, De Lancy, Morris, Penn, Philipse and others, were included among the emigrant loyalists, as well as others, men formerly potential at home in Church and State, it is remarkable how few of them took vigorous root in a foreign soil, or ever made efforts to conquer a new position in the land of their refuge. Conscious, probably, when too late, of the great mistake they had committed, even when (as we have every right to suppose they often were) under the guidance of the purest principles, they seem to have lived in the past, fixing a despairing gaze on the country of their affections, unable to shake off an allegiance to it, more genuine and deeply seated than any that laws could create or disannul. As a body, their history is a melancholy one, though fraught with instruction at the present day to all who would interpose their own convictions, however honest, to the overwhelming march of events. Mr. SABINE deserves great credit for a work that absolutely exhausts his subject and leaves scarcely any material for future gleaners in the field.

MACARIA. A Novel. By AUGUSTA J. EVANS, author of "Beulah," "Inez." 12mo. New-York: JOHN BRADBURN.

While Miss EVANS' unquestioned talents secure readers for all her works, there is much about *Macaria* that renders a proper appreciation of it a matter of difficulty, or almost impossibility, at the present moment. The authoress is a Southerner—heart and head—earnest, uncompromising and deeply impressed with the ills that have been brought upon the South by the irregular exercise of lawless will under legal forms. She endeavors to reproduce the state of feeling now existing in that region with all its bitterness and partisanship There is, consequently, very little in the spirit of the book that a Northern reader can sympathize with; still the story is an interesting one, and it is written in no *dilettanti* spirit, but with the purpose of putting on record what the authoress conceives to be solemn truths. The literary ability it displays is equal to that shown in any of Miss EVANS' works, and we hear its success is great.

THE MONOMANIAC; OR, SHIRLEY HALL ASYLUM. By WILLIAM GILBERT. 12mo. New-York: JAS. G. GREGORY.

How far the sad accidents of humanity, implied in a state of mental alienation, afford proper material for the novelist, is a question that strictly artistic considerations would give a very decided answer to. The inevitable infirmities of the race are not, and never can be, proper subjects for legitimate fiction. Still, in view of the thrilling use made of them by WARREN, in his *Diary of a Physician*, and more recently by CHARLES READE, in *Hard Cash*, it is almost too much to expect that writers should totally abstain from using an engine of such terrific power. Mr. GILBERT "moves a horror skillfully," and *Shirley Hall Asylum* may be recommended to all who like strong literary stimulants, as it shows throughout the hand of the practiced author.

RITA. A Novel. By HAMILTON AIDE, author of "Confidences." 12mo. Boston: T. O. H. P. BURNHAM.

A novel that every one who commences, will be drawn on to finish, though the interest is exclusively of the quiet, domestic kind. It is the autobiography of a young English girl, removed in youth from the conservative influences of home and the family, and thrown on her own resources for support and consolation in the midst of French society not of the highest kind. The struggle between opposing influences is well portrayed, and by innate rectitude and simplicity the heroine escapes unscathed from the mazes of a somewhat tortuous path. We are not sure of the sex of the writer, but the book shows a graceful feminine taste, and delicate appreciation of characters.

THE PENSION ACT.

Important Instructions Regarding its Details

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 29.

The Commissioner of Pensions has just issued the following instructions, and especially directs attention to the following particulars in which previous legislation and official practice have been modified under the provisions of the supplemental Pension Act of July 4, 1864:

1—BIENNIAL EXAMINATION.

The biennial examinations of invalid pensioners, required by the Act of March 3, 1859, will hereafter be made by one surgeon only, if he is regularly appointed, or holds a surgeon's commission in the army. In no case will an examination by unappointed civil surgeons be accepted, unless it is satisfactorily shown by the affidavit of one or more disinterested and credible witnesses, giving the reasons for such asseveration that an examination by a commissioned or duly appointed surgeon, is impracticable. On such proof, the certificate of two unappointed civil surgeons will be accepted in the same manner as heretofore. Fees paid to unappointed surgeons will not be refunded. Fees of appointed surgeons will be paid directly by pension agents, under prescribed regulations, and not by the pensioner (to be afterwards refunded,) under the act of 1862.

2—DECLARATIONS.

All declarations of claimants residing within twenty miles of any court of record must, without exception, be made before such court or before some officer thereof having custody of its seal. For the convenience of persons residing more than twenty-five miles distant from any court of record, officers qualified by law to administer oaths may be designated by the Commissioner of Pensions, before whom such declarations shall be executed.

3—INCREASED PENSIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

A pension of $25 per month is granted to those having lost both hands or both eyes in the military service of the United States, in the line of duty, and $20 per month to those, who, under the same considerations, shall have lost both feet, if such parties were entitled to a lower rate of pension under the act of 1862. The higher pension will date only from the 4th day of July, 1864, in the case of pensioners already enrolled, or applicants discharged prior to that date.

4—COMMENCEMENT OF PENSIONS WHEN APPLICATIONS ARE DELAYED MORE THAN THREE YEARS.

In all cases in which the application is filed more than three years after the discharge or decease of the person on whose account the claim is made, the pension, if allowed, will commence at the date of the filing the last paper in support of such claim. Claims filed before July 4, 1864, must be prosecuted to a final issue within five years from the date of filing, or they will thereafter be rejected, in the absence of satisfactory record evidence from the War Department to support such claim.

5—WIDOW'S PENSION NOT RENEWABLE AFTER MARRIAGE.

The remarriage of a widow terminates all claim to a pension from the date of such remarriage, although she may again become a widow.

6—SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS OF PENSIONS.

Special examinations of pensioners will be ordered at such times as the interests of the Government may seem to require; and such examinations, subject to an appeal to a board of three appointed surgeons, will take precedence of all previous examinations.

7—PENSIONS TO UNENLISTED MEN, OR TO THEIR DEPENDENTS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Persons disabled by wounds received in battle while temporarily serving with any regularly organized military or naval force of the United States since March 4, 1861, but not regularly enlisted, and the widows, dependent mothers or sisters or minor children under sixteen years of age, of those who, serving in like manner, have been or may be killed, are entitled, on satisfactory proofs, to the benefits of the act of July 14, 1862, on the conditions therein prescribed.

Proof of service, in cases arising under the ninth section of the act of July 4, 1864, must be furnished by a commissioned officer, under or with whom such unenlisted person served, showing the nature, period and circumstances of such service. Proof as to the disability or death of a person so serving must be shown in the same manner, when practicable, or by the affidavits of two non-commissioned officers or privates in the same service, with evidence that proof by a commissioned officer is impracticable. If the officer furnishing such evidence is not at the time in the service, his certificate must be duly sworn to and his signature authenticated.

8—COMMENCEMENT OF WIDOWS' PENSION IN CERTAIN CASES.

When application entitled to an invalid pension dies during the pendency of his claim, leaving a widow or dependent relative entitled to receive a pension by reason of his service and death, such pension will commence from the date at which the invalid pension would have commenced if admitted while the claimant was living.

9—EVIDENCE OF MUSTER-IN.

In accordance with the eleventh section of the act of July 4, 1864, evidence of the muster-in of the soldier will not be required in any case, but there must be positive record evidence of service, except in such cases are embraced within the provisions of the ninth section of the said act. The eleventh section applies only to enlisted soldiers. Evidence of muster-in the case of commissioned officers is still required.

10—FEES OF CLAIM AGENTS.

Claim agents are prohibited, under severe penalty, from receiving more than ten dollars in all for their services in prosecuting any pension claim, or from receiving any part of such fee in advance or any percentage of any claim or of any portion thereof for pension or bounty.

11. PROOF OF MARRIAGE OF COLORED SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

To establish the marriage of the alleged widow of any colored soldier, evidence of habitual recognition of the marriage relation between the parties for the two years next preceding the soldiers' enlistment must be furnished by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses; provided, however, if such parties resided in any State in which their marriage may be legally solemnized, the usual evidence shall be required. The widow and children, however, claiming the benefits of this provision, must be free previous.

12.—FORMS.

The forms heretofore published for applications under the act of July 14, 1862, may be used, with slight and obvious modifications, by applicants, for the special benefit of this supplementary act.

DROWNED.—A boy named WILLIAM FLYNN, aged about eleven years, residing at the corner of Ninth-street and First-avenue, was drowned while playing on a raft at Pier No. 15, East River, this morning. His body was recovered soon after.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft.

There seems as yet to be no certainty as to whether or not the draft will be made in this City on Monday next as ordered in the President's Proclamation. The list of naval recruits prepared by Mr. BLUNT, is in the possession of the authorities at Washington, but no decision has been received from them. The County Volunteer Committee think the credit claimed will be allowed, and the people meanwhile are anxiously expecting the order from the War Department.

The Marshals have received no special orders to begin the drawing; several of the preliminaries are not completed; the accounts are not made up; the credits for naval enlistments have not been given; and some points as to the quotas remain to be decided. For these and other reasons it is considered extremely uncertain when the draft will be enforced. Volunteers are being received very slowly at the office of the Supervisors' Committee, though every exertion is being made to procure them. If the credit for naval enlistments is not allowed, the number of men due from this City will be about twenty thousand. If the enrollment lists are revised, however, and citizens who, from physical disability, over age, or other causes, are exempt, will go to the enrollment offices and have their names stricken from the roll, this number may be somewhat reduced.

Relief for the Loyalists in Arkansas.

At a meeting of gentlemen, held on Monday, Aug. 29, in the consistory-room of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Fulton-street, after some remarks by Hon. TRUMAN WARNER, State Senator of Arkansas, the following minute was, on motion of Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard, with deep interest, general statements from the Union Commission concerning the destitution and suffering of the Union refugees at the military posts in the several Border States, and also a special appeal from Senator WARNER, of Arkansas, on behalf of the suffering Union people of that State, and are persuaded that prompt effort and liberal benefactions can alone save thousands of our true and faithful fellow-citizens from perishing by starvation, exposure and disease. Therefore,

Resolved, That we commend to the coöperation and beneficence of our fellow-citizens the American Union Commission, as an organization adapted to meet the present emergency.

Resolved, That we commend to the confidence, sympathy and aid of our citizens Hon. TRUMAN WARNER, in the effort to raise means for the immediate relief of the destitute and suffering in the State of Arkansas. HENRY M. FIELD, Chairman.

STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Secretary.

The Citizens' Association.

A well-attended and very enthusiastic Ward meeting of the Citizens' Association was held on Monday at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry streets. Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, when, after a few remarks and a brief statement of the objects of the meeting, the President introduced Mr. J. D. WILLIAMSON as the first speaker.

Mr. WILLIAMSON spoke at length and understandingly. From a carefully prepared statement he showed how the public money was wasted, and in strong and practical terms showed the people how to remedy the evil. He cited several instances in which this money was used for the personal benefit or comfort of individuals, and closed with an urgent appeal to them to rally in force and use their utmost endeavors to break up "the ring" and put honest and reliable men in office.

Mr. ROBERT CROWE was next introduced. He briefly explained the objects of the association, and stated that it was entirely free from political leadership of any kind. He spoke of the breaking up of the meeting in the First Ward some few evenings since, and gave it as an example of the manner in which political matters were managed in this City. He was followed by

Mr. GUS. MILLER, who eloquently described the condition of our City and its government, and compared it to the government of ancient republics, which, though strong and powerful when guided by honest and patriotic men, became loose and finally ruined as the office-holders became careless and anxious for personal gain rather than their country's good. He closed by asking that all present would show at the ballot-box that the workingmen of New-York were yet powerful, and determined that the City shall be governed by honest and capable men.

The speakers were all heartily applauded, and after a vote of thanks had been tendered to them, the meeting adjourned.

A Morgue.

The annual report of the board of Commissioners of Police, submitted to the Legislature last Winter, among a mass of interesting and suggestive matter, contains a suggestion for a "morgue," which will certainly meet with the hearty approval of citizens. Scores of "unknown" are yearly consigned to the grave because of the absence of any legalized place where relatives or friends can seek for the lost. The report on the subject reads thus:

"There are annually numerous dead bodies of unknown persons found in the City and adjacent waters. To the end that public inquests may be held with order and decorum, and to afford opportunity for identification, a 'morgue' ought to be established in a central position in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, where the remains of the unknown dead could be exposed to view and identification.

In connection therewith should be a central Coroner's office, where inquests in all such cases should be held; as the police generally have the dead bodies in charge, and are the guardians of order in such cases, it would be judicious to have the "morgue" established in immediate connection with the central department in New-York, and the Inspector of police office in Brooklyn.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN—A SAD CASE.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on Monday on the body of a young woman named FANNY KIMBALL, a native of Boston, aged 23 years, who died from the effects of poison administered by her own hand, at a house in Wooster-street. From the testimony given before the Coroner, it appears that deceased was a woman of good education, and in her earlier life had moved in the society of the refined and virtuous. A few months since she had been led astray, and then abandoned. Feeling deeply the infamy and disgrace attaching to her condition, her spirits were thereby much depressed, and in the height of her despair she resolved to "end the ills she could not mend." On Sunday night she partook of her supper, appearing at the time more than usually cheerful. Soon after she had retired to her room, she was found writhing in the agonies of death. Medical assistance was immediately called, and everything possible was done to relieve her, but without success. She died in about half an hour after being discovered. The postmortem examination made by Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON, revealed the fact that death was caused by a quantity of cyanide of potassium, a very deadly poison, and the jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide, caused by taking that drug. On the table in her room was found two letters, one of which was addressed to her sister, who is a cripple, and whom she had for a long time supported, requesting her to take charge of her effects. The other letter was addressed to the keeper of the house where she died, regretting that she should have given so much trouble as to commit suicide there, but she said she was tired of life, and could no longer endure the infamy which had attached to her conduct. She hoped that in another world more leniency would be shown her than there had been in this.

ARREST OF A HOTEL PROPRIETOR—HE IS CHARGED WITH SWINDLING A SOLDIER.—CHARLES HENDERSON, proprietor of the Jagel Hotel, No. 47 Barclay-street, was arrested Monday by Officer O'BYRNE, of the Essex Market Police Court, on the charge of swindling AUGUST BAUM, a member of Company A, in the Eighty-third Regiment New-York State Volunteers, out of the sum of $310. The complainant alleges that he came to this City from St. Louis, on the 2d inst., and took lodgings at the hotel of the accused. The next morning the latter conducted the soldier of a recruiting office, where he enlisted him, took the bounty-money, on the pretence that he could keep it more safely than the soldier, BAUM, could. Soon after HENDERSON gave him $40, and told him he would give him the remaining $310 during the day. Since that time the soldier has seen not a cent of the money. The victim also testified that his trunk, containing a quantity of clothes, was left at the hotel, and that he has not seen it since. Justice MANSFIELD held the accused for examination.

FIRE IN STUYVESANT-STREET.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock Monday, a fire broke out in the upper part of the premises No. 12 Stuyvesant-street, occupied by ISAAC L. JOHNSON as an oyster-saloon and dwelling. The loss to the furniture, fixtures and stock of JOHNSON is about $600; no insurance. The building, which is owned by GEO. CHESTERMAN, is damaged about $2,000. It is fully insured in City companies. The fire extended to the upper portion of No. 14, occupied by Mr. MCGUIRE. His loss is about $200; insured in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company for $400. The damage to No. 10, same street, occupied by CARROLL and WARD, was $1,000. CARROLL is insured for $450, in the Continental, and WARD for $700, in the Harmony Insurance Company. The upper portion of No. 8 was also much damaged. Insured for $1,000, in the Brevoort Insurance Company. The lower part of this building is occupied by CHARLES HELSEMAN. Loss $150; insured in Continental for $400.

BARNUM'S WHALE.—Mr. BARNUM has at last met with a stroke of bad luck. His whale, the one which arrived at the Museum a few days ago, has received a wound which the cetaceous doctor says must prove mortal. Those who wish to learn the nature of the injury and see a dying whale will now have an opportunity. Meanwhile Mr. BARNUM will not be long without his whale, for he has already sent to Labrador for another, and one of the monsters of the deep will doubtless yield to the great showman's blandishment, and engage to appear at the Museum for a limited time. Mr. BARNUM has introduced a new pantomime for the benefit of those who are not curious in the matter of whales, and it is worth while to remember that this is the last week of the old prices, as the admission after Monday next, Sept. 5, will be raised to 30 cents.

ROBBED OF $523 IN A CITY CAR.—JOHN CAMPBELL was arrested Sunday night by Roundsman SCOFIELD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, for having stolen $523 in Treasury notes and bank bills from the pocket of Mr. MICHAEL DONOHUE, of No. 224 West Thirty-fourth-street, while the latter was riding up town on a Ninth-avenue car. DONOHUE, it seems, went to sleep on the car, and while he was in that state two or three of the passengers saw CAMPBELL thrust his hand into Mr. DONOHUE'S pocket, take the money, and immediately leave the car. They at once gave chase, and amid the cry of "Stop thief," the officer above-named took him into custody. Upon searching him all the stolen money was found on his person. Justice LEDWITH committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A DISGRACEFUL FIGHT AMONG FIREMEN.—On Sunday evening, during an alarm of fire in Delancey-street, the members of Engine Companies Nos. 19 and 40 became involved in a very disgraceful fight in Attorney-street, near Broome. Pistols, stones, and other missiles were freely used, and quite a number of the combatants were seriously injured. Capt. STEERS, of the Thirteenth Precinct, hearing of the disturbance, was speedily on the spot with a detachment of men, and after some difficulty dispersed the belligerents.

FAMILY AID FUND BONDS.—The proposals for $500,000 "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by the Legislature and by an ordinance of the Corporation, will be opened at the Comptroller's Office to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M. The interest on these bonds will be at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and the principal redeemed Nov. 1, 1874.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. H. C. HICKS, in Third-place, was entered last night by some burglars, who carried off about $160 worth of property. No clue to their detection has been obtained.

LAW REPORTS.

Practice.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Cardoso.

John Moran vs. John Morrissey et al.; the Same vs. Ferdinand Abell.—The plaintiff in these suits brought an action to recover a large sum of money, said to have been lost in a gambling-house owned by defendants. On the first hearing he was required to amend his complaint. A motion was then made to dismiss the amended complaint, and granted on the following opinion:

CARDOZO, J.—The privilege of amending the complaints in these actions, has been twice extended to the plaintiff. He availed himself of the favor on the first occasion, but failed to make a better pleading, although distinctly advised by the opinion, that he should make a special complaint and bring his case, by proper averments, within the statute. On the second occasion he neglected to amend, but has served notice of appeal.

The proceedings are not stayed by the appeal and the defendants move to dismiss the complaint.

The plaintiff asks that the motion stand over until the decision of the appeal.

In the first place, it is to be remarked that if the plaintiff wished a stay of proceedings, he should have applied for it promptly upon the decision and before the defendants made these motions. The defendants are correct in their practice, and the plaintiff, in this matter, as well as in the drawing of his complaint, has been inaccurate. But that would not prevent my making an order on proper terms, which would have the effect to stay the proceedings, if I thought this a proper case. But I do not.

Had the plaintiff appealed from the first order, although I have not a doubt of its correctness, probably it would not have been unreasonable for him to have asked that the proceedings be stayed to enable him to review it; but, instead of doing that, he acquiesced in the propriety of the decision which pronounced the complaints to be bad. He was bound, then, when he exercised the privilege of amendment extended to him, to be cautious to make an unobjectionable complaint. He had no right to harass and delay the defendants and abuse the favor of the Court by using the privilege of amendment for the purpose of presenting a pleading which is essentially not different from that which was condemned. As the original and amended complaint are substantially alike, it may properly be said that they have not only been decided to be bad, but by the plaintiff's own course, are virtually conceded to be so; and yet, in the face of that concession, and of the facts that two favors have already been extended to the plaintiff, I am asked to grant him yet another indulgence, to aid an appeal from an order which is substantially admitted by him to be right! I think I ought not to do so. It seems to me that the conduct of the plaintiff marks these as vexatious litigations, and that he should now be held to strict proper practice.

Motions to dismiss the complaints granted, with $10 costs in each case to the defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 30, 1864.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	109	500	Erie Railway.....	109¼
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	108½	100	Hud. Riv. R.......	127
50,500	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	109⅜	100	do............	126⅜
1,000	U.S.6s,10-40s.C.	103½	600	do............	126
50,030	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April..	111	600	Cleve. & Pitts....	110½
6,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	94⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.....	53¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s. '90....	60	200	do............	53⅜
4,000	Mo. State 6s....	67½	200	do............	53½
2,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	48¾	250	do............	53¼
25,000	do............	48⅜	200	Reading R.... b10	133½
2,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M..........	131	100	do..........s10	133¼
2,000	Cl. & To. S.F.B.	114¾	700	do.........s30	133
22,385	Amer. Gold.....	232½	600	do............	133¼
6,500	do............	232	100	do............	133½
20	Bk. State of N.Y.	116	100	M. S. & N. I. R...	85⅝
5	Am. Ex. Bank....	117	600	do............	85½
40	do............	116½	500	do............	85⅛
100	Atl. M. S. Co......	183	100	do	85⅜
100	Canton Co.	34⅛	200	do............	85¼
100	do............	34	400	Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	128
550	Cum. Coal Pref...	60½	300	do............	127⅞
100	do............	60¼	200	do.........b15	128
100	do..........b5	60½	100	C. & N. W. Pref...	86¼
200	Quick. M. Co......	82	200	do..............	86⅛
500	do............	81¾	200	do.........b15	86⅜
100	Wyoming V.C.Co.	52	150	Chic. & R. I. R...	109⅜
100	do............	51¾	600	do............	109⅝
20	N. Y. Cen. R.......	129	100	do............	109¼
100	do............	128½	300	do.........s30	109½
150	do............	128¾	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.b30	111⅛
100	Erie R. Pref.......	109	300	do............	111
100	do............	108¾	100	do..............	110⅞
			100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.....	92
			100	Little Miami......	143

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	108¾	20	Erie Railway.....	108⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	108½	450	do............	108⅜
20,000	do............	108¼	800	Hud. Riv. R......	126⅜
500	U.S 6s, 5-20s C..	110¼	100	Reading R.........	133
5,000	do	110⅛	200	do.........s10	132⅞
60,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl....	111	500	M. S. & N.I.R....	85
20,000	do............	111⅛	100	Cle. & Tol. R.....	125
5,000	do............	111¼	100	do............	125¼
20,000	do............	111	100	Ill. C.R. Scrip	127¾
4,000	U. S.6s.1-yr.C..	94¾	100	do.........s10	127⅛
2,000	do............	94½	300	do............	127⅜
50,000	do............	94⅝	200	do.........s15	127⅞
5,000	Mo. State 6s....	67⅜	100	do............	127⅝
32,000	Ohio & Miss.C..	48	200	Clev. & Pitts. R...	110¼
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.s10	60¾	300	Chic.&N.W.R....	53
300	do............	60¼	300	do............	52¾
100	do..........s30	60	100	do............	52⅝
$900	Amer. Gold......	233	100	Chi.&N.W.Prf s30	86
100	Quicks. M. Co.s10	82	300	do............	86
100	do............	82	500	Chic. & R. I. R...	109
600	Mariposa M. Co...	41	100	do..........s10	109
100	do............	41½	100	Mil. & Pr.du C....	61¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R......	128⅜	100	P.,Ft. W.& C.....	110
300	do............	128¾	150	do............	110¼
100	do..........s5	128⅜	100	do............	110⅛

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Central.....	128⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R........	127⅞
100	Erie Railway.....	108⅝	500	Chi. & N.W.Pr.s30	86⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R...c	126¾	100	do............	86½
200	Reading R.......s3	132⅞	400	do............	86¼
200	do............	133	300	P., F. W. & C.....	110⅜
100	do............	133¼	100	do..........b4	110⅜
200	do..........s3	133	100	do..........b3	110½
100	do............	133	100	do..........b4	110⅝
500	do..........s10	133	100	do............c	110¼
200	do..........s3	133	100	do..........s3	110¼
300	do..........s10	133	20,000	O. & M. C.....s3	48⅝
200	M. S. & N. I.......c	85½	10,000	do............c	48⅝
100	do..........s3	85	200	Atl. M. S. C.......	183
200	do..........s3	85½	200	do............	184
200	do..........b3	85¼	100	Cum. Coal........	60⅜
700	Cleve. & Pitts.....	110⅜	100	do..........s3	60
200	do..........b3	110⅞	500	do..........s3	60¼
200	Chi. & R. Island..	109¾	100	do..........s10	60½
300	do............	109⅝	200	do..........s30	60½
100	do..........b5	109⅜	200	do..........b10	60⅝
400	do..........s3	109½	100	do..........b10	60¼
300	Chi. & N. W......	53¼	100	Quick. Min. Co....	82
100	do............c	53¼	200	do............	82⅛
100	do..........b3	53¼	100	Mariposa M. Co.s3	41¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	Am. Gold.......	234¼	100	Chic. & N. W..b10	53⅜
100	Erie Railway..btw	108⅝	100	do..........s3	53¼
200	Hud. River R......	127	100	do..........b3	53¼
200	do............	127¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C. s3	111¾
400	Reading R.........	133⅜	700	do..........s3	111¾
100	M. S. & N. I.	85⅜	100	do..........b4	111⅞
100	do..........b3	85½	100	do............	111⅝
300	do..........s3	85⅝	100	Cumb. Coal Co..s3	60¼
200	Clev. & Pitts....s3	110¾	100	do............	60¾
200	Ill. Cen. R........	127¾	100	do..........s3	60½
100	do..........b5	127¾	200	Quick. M. Co.....	82¼
200	Chi. & R. I. R.....	109⅝	100	do b3	82¼
10,000	O. & M. Cer....	48⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co......	41⅞
150	Chi. & Mil. R......	83			

TUESDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

There was a further decline of *five per cent.* in the price of Gold to-day, and a further unsettling of the Currency rates of Exchange on Europe for the Boston steamer of to-morrow. The sales of Gold, which left off at 237 yesterday afternoon, opened this morning at 236 and fell to 231½ ₩ cent., recovering to 233@233½ ₩ cent. There was considerable interest manifested in and around the Gold Room through the day; the prevailing action being in the direction of a lower market, thus quite reversing the influence of the Room a few weeks ago.

The Corn Exchange and General Merchandise markets are, of course, much disturbed by the rapid reaction against the recent high and unwarranted prices of Gold, and a good many of the operators on the Stock Exchange are acting upon the theory that the same cause should produce lower figures for Stocks. But so far as the railways are concerned—and these constitute the chief staple of speculation on the Exchange—there would seem to be two sides to the influence of rise and fall in Gold, the rise being adverse to the expenses of operating the Roads, and the fall in favor of lower wages and materials, without correspondingly reducing the rates of transportation or the volume of traffic. The market for Stocks to-day, however, was comparatively tame, in the spirit of speculation, and at the close of the day the Railways were inclined to lower figures than yesterday. The Government Stocks fell off on the 5-20s in the forenoon, but were better at the close. Treasury Certificates were a fraction cheaper than yesterday. There was less done in Railway mortgages.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with the same hour on Monday. The market left off dull in speculation, prices rather steadier than at the Second regular Board. Gold 233½ ₩ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	109	108⅜	Mich. Central...	134	134
U. S. 5-20's......	110⅝	110¼	Mich. Southern...	85½	85⅛
N. Y. Central...	128⅜	128	Illinois Cen....	128⅜	127¾
Erie	109¼	108⅜	Pittsburgh......	110⅝	110⅜
Erie Preferred..	109⅜	108⅜	Fort Wayne......	111¾	111¾
Hudson..........	126⅜	127¼	Rock Island.....	110¼	109¼
Canton..........	34	34	Reading.........	133¾	133⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95	94½	Quicksilver......	82½	82¼
Toledo..........	125	125	Cum'land Coal..	60⅜	60⅜
Northwest.......	54	53¼	Mariposa........	41½	41⅞
Ohio & M. Certfs	48⅞	48⅜	N. West Pref....	86⅜	86⅜

The First National Bank subscribed to-day for $100,000 of the 10.40 Loan and $200,000 to the 7.30 ₩ cent. Loan.

The following bids were made to-day for City Bank Shares:

New-York..........	120	American Exc'nge..	118
Manhattan.........	135	Bank of N. Amer....	105
Merchants'........	109	Metropolitan........	116
Mechanics'........	112	People's............	103
Union.............	113	Corn Exchange.......	100
America...........	130	Continental........	102½
State of New-York..	115½	Park................	138
Commerce	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s........	117	Al. & T. H. 2d In......	83
N. Y. Cen. R. E.	118	Chi.& N. W. S. F......	113
N. Y. C. 7s. Con. '76..	132	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	103½
Erie 4ths. '80........	114	Chi. & N.W. 1st mo	100
Erie 5ths, '88........	114	L. & W.Bds...........	112
Buff.N.Y.& E., '77.....	114	Del. L. & W. 1sts......	115
Hud. R. 1sts '69.....	118	Tol. & Wab. Ext......	104
Hudson R. Bonds	101	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	89
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '73..	115½	Gal. & Chi. extended...	120
Harlem 2ds '64.......	99	Clev. & Tol. S. F......	114
Harlem 3ds, '68.......	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	113
Mich. C. new. 1sts, 82'..	130	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	85
Chi. B. & Quincy......	130	Chi. & Alt. Inc........	94
Mich. S. 2ds..........	106	Atlantic & G. W.......	104
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116		

We learn that Mr. JOHN A. STEWART, at present the Secretary of one of our leading Trust Offices, has been made Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New-York, in place of Mr. JACOB RUSSELL, who relieved Mr. CISCO on the 1st August, *ad interim.* Mr. STEWART has the reputation in Wall-street of a good business man. His friends speak of his qualifications as quite equal to the routine duties of the responsible post to which he is now appointed. As the selection appears to have been made singly on business considerations, and not to bring financial or political influence to the office, we almost regret, with due deference to Mr. STEWART, that Mr. RUSSELL'S pro tem. appointment was not made permanent instead, because of his long and faithful service as Cashier in the establishment. We are not aware, however, that Mr. RUSSELL desired it.

Yesterday's subscriptions at the Ninth National Bank to the new Government Loan were $218,000 to the 10-40 loan, and $69,000 to the 7-10 loan.

The traffic of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for the month of July was:

	1864.	1863.
Freight..............................	$22,461	$12,067
Passengers.........................	26,420	15,570
Mail, express and sundries.......	2,466	2,569
Total..............................	$53,550	$30,207
Increase..............................		23,342

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad publishes the following statement of approximat earnings for the third week of August, 1864:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$12,841	$4,374
Freight.............................	8,853	6,191
Mail, Express and Telegraph.....	1,125	875
Total..............................	$22,820	$11,439
Total this month to date..........	61,382	31,785

The shipments of Coal by the Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for the week ending Aug. 27, were, tons.......10,248

Previously.......142,803

Total for the season.......153,051

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,474,013 89; including for Customs, $223,000; and on account Loan, $43,000; Payments, $4,157,292 75; balance, $21,218,189 41.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK. NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY, AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK. GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST., HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, 363 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

Fiscal Agent of the United States Government. Subscribe this day and to-morrow for 10-40s. 7 3-10ths Treasury notes ready for delivery.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 6,878 bbls. Flour, 64 bbls. and 25 bags Corn Meal, 13,805 bushels Wheat, 49,030 bushels Oats, 1,022 pkgs. Provisions, and 111 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and unsettled, to-day.

BEESWAX—Sales 2.500 lbs. Yellow at 83c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are quiet and nominal.

COFFEE—Is dull and irregular, Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 41c.@42c., ₩ lb. Stock, 177,539 bags.

COTTON—Is inactive, lower, and unsettled. Middlings, $1 75@$1 78 ₩ lb., the market closing irregularly. Sales and resales since our last, 230 bales.

FISH.—The demand has been less active and prices have been less buoyant.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been very heavy to-day, and under a pressure to realize, especially on the part of speculative holders, prices have again declined 25c.@50c. ₩ barrel, closing irregularly, in the absence of any considerable inquiry. Sales since our last amount to 14,800 bbls., including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 60.; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 40., chiefly at $9 75@$10 15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands at $10 25@$10 75. ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western...........	$9 00@	$9 60
Extra State............................	9 75@	10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@	12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds.	10 25@	10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands...	10 80@	12 50
Extra Genesee...........................	10 60@	12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri..........	10 75@	15 50

Southern Flour is inactive at declining prices; sales since our last, 950 bbls. at $10 90@12 for poor to good, and $12 10@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet at reduced prices; sales 500 bbls. extra at $10@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quite heavy to-day, including fine and superfine at from $8 75@$10 25 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, closing at $8 for Jersey and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request, and as holders have been exceedingly eager to realize, prices have generally receded 5c.@10c. ₩ bushel, closing quite heavily. Sales since our last of 61,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 32½@$2 39; Red Western at $2 20@$2 33; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 25@$2 28; Milwaukee Club at $2 15@$2 26, and Chicago Spring at $2 12@$2 25, ₩ bushel. Corn is heavy and cheaper; sales since our last, 68,000 bushels, at $1 58@$1 60 for mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is dull at $1 82½@$1 85 ₩ bush. Oats continue in slack demand at reduced prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@92c.; Western at 91c.@93c., and State at 91c.@92c., cash, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River has been quiet at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for small lots for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling moderately, including last year's crop at 22c.@38c. for inferior to very choice ₩ lb.

LATHS—Are quiet and somewhat nominal.

LEATHER—Is less sought after and less buoyant.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy, to-day.

METALS—Have been limited in request, and unsettled in price.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet and heavy, including Resin at $36@$53 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar $16@$18 ₩ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 50 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Continue inactive and depressed. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 60 @$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 52c.@53c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@90c., free, and 84c.@86c., in bond, ₩ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Mr. C. J. TURNER notices thus; "The market during the week under review opened with great firmness, and some advance on refined in bond was established, with large transactions both on the spot and for future delivery, as high as 90 cents having been paid for prime lots of bonded. Toward the close, however, with a declining gold market, sellers became more anxious to realize, and at date of writing prices are merely nominal at my quoted rates. The supply offering, however, is quite limited, contracts to a large amount having been made for delivery ahead, against the bulk of which exchange was placed previous to the decline in gold. The decline in merchandise, therefore, has not been commensurate with the heavy fall in gold. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1863.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	11,558	450,434	417,653
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	19,425	369,506	308,029
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1,	——	126,595	107,066

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING AUG. 29.—*Sperm*—The market has been quite brisk since our last, the demand being largely for export, for which the sales have been 1,960 bbls. in parcels at $2 25 ₩ gallon. To the trade we notice sales of 250 bbls. good at $2 30 ₩ gallon, and 230 bbls. inferior at a price not transpired. Holders of prime oil are firm at $2 30. *Whale.*—Remains quiet, but firm. The transactions for the week include sales of 443 bbls. South Sea, at $1 50 ₩ gallon, and 248 do. inferior, at a price not transpired. *Whalebone*—Has been in great demand, and the sales large, amounting to 39,900 lbs. We quote: 18,000 lbs. Arctic, at $2 25; 1,000 lbs. Ochotsk, at $2 10; 800 do. do. at $2 20; 800 do. North West, at $2 10; 15,000 South Sea, in parcels, at $1 95, and 4,000 do. at $2. All for exports.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 60,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 1,000 pieces 56x60, at 32c.; 1,500 pieces 56x60, at 33c.; 2.000 pieces 56x60, at 33¾c.; 8,000 pieces 56x60, at 34c.; 7.000 pieces 60x64, at 36c.; 2,000 pieces 60x64, at 37c.; 4,000 pieces 64x64, at 35c. (early in the week;) 6,000 pieces 64x64, at 36c.; 10,000 pieces 64x64, at 37c.; 23.000 pieces 64x64, at 35c.; 4,500 pieces 64x64, at 38¼c. ₩ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered at reduced prices. The demand has been fair, partly for future delivery. Sales, since our last 7,800 bbls., at $38 87½@$39 25 for New Mess; $40 for do. deliverable by Sept. 10, and $42 for all September; $37@$38 for Old Mess; $36@$37 for Prime. Cut Meats continue quiet at 17¼c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues unaltered. Lard is heavy and cheaper; sales since our last 1,450 tcs. and bbls. at 22c.@23½c., the latter an extreme, ₩ lb. Beef is in limited request at $22@$27 for Extra Mess; $16@$21 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales of 210 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₩ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter is quiet and Heavy at 47c.@52c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in less request at 18c.@26c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Are quiet and unsettled.

SPICES—Are inactive at irregular prices.

TALLOW—Sales since our last. 54,600 lbs. at 19c.@19¾c. ₩ lb. The week's business in this line, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market last week was very active, and the demand for export was much in excess of the supply. The sales of all grades were effected at full rates, viz: Prime City at 20¼c.; Eastern, 20c.; Western, 19¼c.@19¾c., according to quality and style of package. The demand from the trade was also brisk, as manufacturers were compelled to use more tallow than usual, on account of the almost total absence of grease of all descriptions. Since Saturday the prices of this staple has been entirely nominal, on account of the fall in the gold market. To-day there were no transactions, the difference between the views of buyer and seller being too great. We quote Prime City at 19½c.@19¾c. The stock of this staple is now very small, the arrivals light. Price this day—1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8¾c.; 1862, 10¾c.; 1863, 10¾c."

TEAS—Are inactive and prices are less buoyant. The following is a statement of the shipments of tea shipped from Shanghai to the United States in each of the last ten years:

Year ending—	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.	Total. lbs.
June 1, 1864.......	209,174	10,586,323	11,813,985
June 1, 1863.......	28,580	7,717,134	8,278,847
June 1, 1862.......	134,101	8,352,342	8,808,589
July 1, 1861........	612,925	5,956,908	7,233,429
July 1, 1860........	477,423	17,394,057	18,237,386
July 1, 1859........	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041
July 1, 1858........	315,303	17,627,314	17,942,617
July 1, 1857........	413,820	16,422,851	16,836,171
July 1, 1856........	424,049	20,408,118	20,832,167
July 1, 1855........	1,042,016	22,399,232	23,441,248

TOBACCO—The decline of gold has brought business to a stand, and transactions are of a retail character. Sales 103 hhds. Kentucky 15c.@38c.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls. at $1 82@$1 83, chiefly at $1 82 ₩ gallon, closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and heavy. For Liverpool—engagements were reported of 50 tons Logwood and 200 tons Oil Cake at 15s. For London—50 bales Hair at 30s., 20 tons measurement goods at 15s.; 50 tons Walnut at 22s. 6d., and by steamer, 2,200 boxes Cheese at 40s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia........	Aug. 31..	Boston........	Liverpool
Kedar......	Aug. 31..	New-York......	Liverpool
Teutonia....	Sept. 3..	New-York......	Southampton
City of Baltimore.	Sept. 6..	New-York......	Liverpool
China......	Sept. 7..	New-York......	Liverpool
Pennsylvania....	Sept. 10..	New-York......	Liverpool
America......	Sept. 10..	New-York......	Southampton
Lafayette......	Sept. 14..	New-York......	Havre.
New-York......	Sept. 24..	New-York......	Southampton
Bremen......	Oct. 8..	New-York......	Southampton
Hansa......	Oct. 22..	New-York......	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania.......	Aug. 16..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Jura...............	Aug. 18..	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
Europa............	Aug. 20..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Kangaroo..........	Aug. 20..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Hecla.............	Aug. 24..	Liverpool.....	Halifax.
Scotia.............	Aug. 27..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
New-York..........	Aug. 31..	Southampton...	New-York.
Arabia.............	Sept. 3..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Persia.............	Sept. 10..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Bremen............	Sept. 14..	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa.............	Sept. 28..	Southampton..	New-York.
America...........	Oct. 12..	Southampton..	New-York.
New-York..........	Oct. 26..	Southampton..	New-York.
Bremen............	Nov. 9..	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa.............	Nov. 23..	Southampton..	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Peruvian*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the *Havana*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *City of Port Au Prince*, will close on Saturday, at 12 M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..............	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail..........................	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way....................	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River...........	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad........	4 P. M.
North Mails.......................	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way..................	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, rail road cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, AUG. 29, THEIR FIRST FALL IMPORTATION OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SAXONY DRESS GOODS, viz.:

SILKS, MERINOES, DELAINES, PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, CALICOES, &c., &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Gauze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding executed perfectly.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of elegantly trimmed Patterns of all the latest and most desirable Fall Styles for ladies' and children's dress, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East 11th-st., No. 134 Fierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and all the branches. Accurate and graceful fitting waist patterns cut to fit the form at 25 cents.

Do not fail to see the splendid September number of the *Mirror of Fashions*, with other new and valuable features.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 213 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; would assist with the washing and ironing, or would take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 58 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl; can do general housework, cook, wash, iron; best City reference given. Inquire at No. 12 Jones-st., between Fourth and Bleecker-sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 28th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as regular waitress, or as nurse and wait on a lady; is fully competent in either capacity. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch girl, a situation as first-class cook; is willing to assist with the washing, or do the washing of a small family; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 147 East 11th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a very respectable girl to do the general housework of a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; strong, and willing to work; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 268 West 32d-st., near 9th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWISS GIRL WHO speaks French and German, a situation to take care of children or to do sewing. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress; best of City reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 21 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or general housemaid in a small family; wages $8. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion for cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 171 Eldridge-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A single young man; fully understands his business; has lived in first-class families; has good City reference; none but private families need apply. Can be seen until suited at Jackson's grocery store, under 5th-av. Hotel. Call or address W. O.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; no objections to the country, or would go as gardener in a small place. Address T. M., this day, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in an office down town; can give good reference. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST GERMAN, A SITuation to take care of horses; will make himself useful about a house or garden; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for two days, GARDENER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family, or as body servant to a gentleman; understands his duties and has good reference. Call at No. 327 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; the best of references from his last employers; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 303 3d-av., Harness-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation in a private family as waiter; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 82 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business. Address GARDENER, Brooklyn Post-office, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BOOK-KEEPER FOR a banking institution, in the country, in this State; he must be an active, energetic young man, a correct accountant, and familiar with general business, strictly temperate, and willing to work from eight to ten hours per day if required, and be satisfied with a moderate salary; must write a first-rate hand, &c.; must furnish perfectly satisfactory testimonials as to capacity, character, honesty, &c.; the situation will be permanent if desired by both parties, after a fair trial. Address H. F., Box No. 1,055 Post-office, in applicant's handwriting, stating where interview can be had.

WANTED—ON FIRST OF OCTOBER—A GOOD man to take care of a small place; must understand the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; also the care and management of horses, and be willing to make himself generally useful. A good and permanent situation, with good wages, to a good man. Best references required. Address Box No. 99 Post-Office, for three days, with name and reference.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN; an unmarried man, Protestant, German, Scotch or English; none need apply unless well recommended and understand their business: must be obliging, polite, willing and industrious; to such a one good wages will be paid. Address Post-office Box No. 2,083.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER wants a situation; is a single man; understands the care and treatment of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from gentlemen in the City. Address T. B., Box 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT GARDENER AND coachman, able to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place in the country, with good reference, and his wife, want situations as above and housemaid. Inquire at Clinton Hall Employment Office, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of City reference; none others need apply, on Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, No. 12 Washington-place.

WANTED—A MAN AS PLAIN GARDENER and farmer; one who understands the care of stock; the best of reference required. Apply at Nos. 57 and 59 Worth-st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN, AS COOK IN a private family. Apply at No. 394 5th-av., above 36th-st., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., on Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ONE WHO PERfectly understands her business. Call at No. 84 East 10th-st, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a boy about 16 years of age, who resides with his parents in the City; salary first year $50. Address Post-office Box No. 5,487.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN ERRANDS, &C.; wages $3 a week. Apply at No. 8 Bridge-st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED.—FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDER wanted at JESSUP & MOORE'S paper mills, near Wilmington, Del. Apply, by mail, to H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN. } No. 96 Broadway,

offer the following houses and lots for sale:

W. 22d-st............	$50,000	Lexington-av.........	$32,500
Madison-av..........	40,000	Lexington-av.........	18,600
W. 30th-st...........	40,000	Lexington-av.........	27,000
W. 32d-st............	35,000	Lexington-av.........	17,000
W. 36th-st...........	17,500	W. 14th-st...........	45,000
W. 36th-st...........	35,000	W. 14th-st...........	30,000
E. 36th-st...........	47,500	W. 14th-st...........	16,000
W. 37th-st...........	40,000	W. 18th-st...........	23,000
W. 37th-st...........	40,000	W. 22d-st............	14,500
W. 39th-st...........	25,000	W. 24th-st...........	20,000
W. 45th-st...........	17,500	W. 24th-st...........	22,500
W. 46th-st...........	30,000	E. 29th-st...........	7,750
W. 46th-st...........	35,000	W. 31st-st...........	16,000
W. 47th-st...........	30,000	W. 34th-st...........	35,000
E. 54th-st., n'r 5th-av..	27,000		

Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, with one acre of ground and stable, in Poughkeepsie. The house is built of brick, size 34x44, with front piazza 12x44, and extension 20x30, with gas, water-closet, bath, tank, range and heater, and has just been papered and painted and put in thorough repair. The carpets are new, velvet and Brussels, and furniture but very slightly worn. The grounds are well stocked with the choicest fruit trees, and in full bearing. Price $21,000 cash. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON the banks of the Hudson, a short distance south and in sight of the depot at Tarrytown, a BRICK HOUSE, with furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and every city convenience. Lawn, garden and ornamental grounds well stocked; about five acres immediately upon the river bank. The situation and prospect unsurpassed; one of the very few places of its class for sale in this choice neighborhood, together with Furniture, Horses, Carriages, and everything ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

A FIRST-CLASS AND MOST DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the Valley of Homer, Cortlandt Co., N. Y., containing 121 acres, more than half alluvial flats. It is one of the best grain and dairy farms in that region; it has a deep, unfailing soil, is easily cultivated; has a picturesque and healthful location; is two miles from the railway depot and the village, and is but nine hours from this City. $1,000 may remain on bond and mortgage at seven per cent. Price, $8,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq. on the premises, or to F. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Tarrytown for sale, 1½ miles back from the depot; a splendid view of the river; two dwelling-houses, one on the Bedford, the other on the Sleepy Hollow Road, a two story wash-house, barn, outbuildings, horses, carriages, household furniture, &c. Possession first of November. Price $27,000; one half can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. F. WEEKES, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA-SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT ON 5th av., south of 34th-st., in good order; price $65,000. Also, a corner on 5th-av., with stable attached, in good order; price $80,000. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER CO., sixty acres of land; it is beautifully situated, and has a fine building site overlooking the adjacent country and Long Island Sound. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, southeast corner of Vesey and Church sts.

$200.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property. W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

DOCK PROPERTY AT LEWISBURGH, ON the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie, well adapted for a shipyard; deep water, good frontage, and 24 acres. For sale cheap, to close up a concern. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN 23D-ST.—AN ELEGANT first-class extra wide house, with extra deep lot and stable privilege; for sale with furniture, and immediate possession. Price $60,000; $15,000 of the purchase money would be taken in a good farm or vacant lots. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front French roof houses—design, material and finish of the best kind—near the Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY TASTY AND CONVENIent cottage residence with one acre in garden lawn; is near station, and about 15 miles from City. JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED, FIRST-CLASS, full front, high-stoop, four-story, brown-stone house; new; near Madison-av.; furniture, location, &c., the best the City can afford. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av.

MUST BE SOLD SOON—A SPLENDID NEW brown-stone high-stoop house four stories and basement, ready for occupying. Location beautiful, East 50th-st., opposite Beekman-hill Park. No. 238. Apply to JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM ONE HOUR FROM THE City; 114 acres. Will be sold cheap. Apply to E. SKINNER, No. 4 Morris-st., Jersey City.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EUGENE J. CHESSO or CHASE, or of his heirs. When last heard from, about ten or twelve years since, was living at Spring Garden, Philadelphia. Any information of the whereabouts of himself or heirs may be addressed to ISAAC CARHART, No. 315 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, L. I., and will be greatly to their advantage.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MARRIED LIFE.

VICTORIA GLASS-HOUSE—(West 59th-st.)—VICTORIA REGIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES,
One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00
To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only intelligence from Gen. GRANT'S army this morning is to the effect that on Sunday and Monday everything was very quiet. Our loss in the fight of last Thursday is represented at about two thousand from all causes—including those captured—and nine pieces of artillery.

The Chicago Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The attendance, both inside and outside the wigwam, was greater than it was on Monday. After prayer by Bishop WHITEHOUSE, Gov. SEYMOUR, of this State, was elected permanent President of the Convention. Upon taking the chair he made a characteristic speech, in which he denounced the Administration in unmeasured terms. The afternoon session was devoted to the reading of the resolutions which form the platform of the party. These were adopted under the pressure of the previous question, no debate being allowed. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Gov. POWELL of Kentucky, and T. H. SEYMOUR were severally nominated as candidates for the Presidency. Mr. HARRIS of Maryland created a bit of a row by denouncing MCCLELLAN as a tyrant. He was forced to retire from the stage. A rather warm debate ensued, at the close of which the Convention adjourned, without making a nomination.

The Nashville *Times* of the 26th, announces that WHEELER has crossed the Holston River in the neighborhood of Strawberry Plains. He cut the road in several places, but destroyed no important bridges or trestles. Our scouts learned that he intended moving immediately into Kentucky. No doubt he will try to avoid a collision with our troops in East Tennessee. Another report said that his purpose was to make a descent upon the railroad between Chattanooga and Nashville. It is not believed he will make the experiment. If he should, he will find it a costly one. The guerrilla business is not a paying one this season.

An English gentleman—Mr. EDWIN WALLACE—swam the Appomattox last night, and came into our lines. He has resided in Petersburgh since the war began, and represents the prospects of the Confederacy as becoming more gloomy than ever. The rebel leaders are becoming desperate because of the miscarriage of their scheme to draw Gen. GRANT hence by the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania.

Advices from Key West to the 18th inst. state that Gen. WOODBURY, Commander of the forces there, died of yellow fever, and was buried, with military and masonic honors, on the 17th. The gunboat *John Chambers* lost her Captain, his clerk and fourteen men by yellow fever. They were buried at sea.

The latest news from Gen. SHERMAN represents him as moving a portion of his army around to the south side of Atlanta, for the purpose of planting it across the Macon Railroad, HOOD'S chief source of supply, as GRANT has done with the Weldon Railroad, below Petersburgh.

GENERAL NEWS.

The report of United States Commissioner NEWTON, in the case of FRANZ MULLER, the alleged murderer, was sent to the President at Washington on Monday night. Accompanying the document was the Commissioner's certificate of criminality, upon which the warrant of extradition will be issued, unless the President should, on reading the report, decide that the warrant cannot issue—which is considered highly improbable. The warrant will probably arrive here this week, and be placed by the Commissioner in the hands of the United States Marshal or other person authorized to execute it. If the legal forms are completed on Saturday, Inspector TANNER, with his prisoner, will start for England on that day.

The Paris *Pays* states that Mr. SEWARD did make demand upon Lord RUSSELL for the extradition of SEMMES. It says: "Mr. ADAMS was directed to sound Lord RUSSELL on the subject. But the first overtures of the American Minister were met by the head of the Foreign Office with a peremptory refusal. If the Captain of the *Kearsarge*, said the Earl, wished to get possession of Capt. SEMMES and his sailors, he had only to take them on board the *Deerhound*. Mr. ADAMS replied, that once on board of the *Deerhound*, they were under the protection of the British flag. He was then informed that they were still more decidedly under that protection now. Mr. ADAMS closed the interview in a decidedly dissatisfied state of mind; and this discussion, taken in connection with the enrollments in Ireland, has increased the coolness already existing between the Cabinet of London and the Government of Mr. LINCOLN."

Says the Louisville *Democrat*, of the 27th: "One of the most severe storms, accompanied with lightning and rain, by which this vicinity has been visited for years, occurred early yesterday morning. For hours the elemental war was waged fiercely, the rain poured down in torrents, and the streets, in a number of places, were impassable. On Second-street, between Chestnut and Broadway, there was a perfect river, and persons were unable to come out of their houses on the street. If this rain has been general along the water courses, we may look for a rise in the river which will prove sufficient to allow the larger boats to run, and then we will have a resumption of business.

Boston and Worcester Railroad Company have issued a manifesto, in which they refuse to affix stamps to any of their documents, and make it incumbent upon merchants to furnish stamps for the goods they receive from the road, as well as those sent by them.

The new double-turreted monitor at the Charlestown (Mass.) navy-yard has taken in a part of her munitions and is nearly ready for sea.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise yesterday, were on a very moderate scale, though prices were generally much lower, especially for Breadstuffs, Provisions, Cotton and Groceries. Freights were quite dull.

The Live Stock market foots up for the week, 39,035 animals of all kinds, including 5,704 cattle, 130 milch cows, 2,048 calves, 21,279 sheep and lambs, and 9,838 swine. The supply of cattle is still large in point of numbers, but a good many light, thin and medium grades of beeves are offered, which materially reduces the amount of beef represented by our figures. The different grades of cattle generally show a slight advance in price over last week, while sales are tolerably active. The best of the market sold at 19c.@19½c., and doubtless, in some cases, 20c.; good bullocks, 17c.@18c. net, and for light stock at 8c. to 14c. Sheep are selling about ½c. lower; receipts heavy; good lots worth 7½c.@8c. Lambs depressed on Tuesday, rating at 8c.@10½c. Hogs show a slight advance in the better grades; quoted at 11½c.@12c. for prime corn-fed; 11½c.@11½c. for still-fed.

There was another fall of *five per cent.* in gold yesterday, part of which was recovered at the close of business. The Stock Market dull and rather lower on the Railways. Money 7 ℘ cent.

The Grand Trunk elevator in Toronto, containing 50,000 bushels of grain and 400 barrels of flour, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Loss over $100,000.

Gen. BURBRIDGE has removed all restrictions on trade in all descriptions of marketing in Kentucky, and steamboats and railroads can carry these articles to Louisville and other points in Kentucky without permits.

According to report it appears there are still 578 prisoners in the Old Capitol, and 313 in Carroll Prison, in Washington.

The Chicago Convention.

The Chicago Convention performed one-half their work yesterday in the erection of a platform; but they did not succeed in accomplishing the other half, of placing a candidate upon it. The platform of principles consists of six planks, and we suppose they are considered sufficiently indefinite to suit all factions of the Democratic party. The first professes adhesion to the "Union under the Constitution;" the second explicitly declares the failure of our arms, inexplicitly declares the crimes of the Administration, and calls for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an "ultimate convention," (whatever that may mean;) the third condemns military interference in elections, and declares that its repetition will be "held as revolutionary and resisted with all the means and power under our control." The fourth sets forth the aim of the Democratic party in two lines, and declaims against the Administration in seven times as many. The fifth reprobates the action of the Government with respect to our prisoners of war, not saying a word against the rebels for their slow murder of thousands of them; and the last expresses sympathy with the "soldiery of the army." The resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices, which would seem to show that as regards the platform, the peace faction are gratified.

After all this and some discussion, Gen. MCCLELLAN was nominated in behalf of the New-Jersey delegation, and this was succeeded by the nomination of POWELL, of Kentucky, SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, and FRANK PIERCE, of New-Hampshire. Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, quickly arose and denounced Gen. MCCLELLAN as a "tyrant, who first initiated the policy by which our rights and liberties were stricken down," and after a long scene of the wildest confusion and riot, and much ferocious denunciation, in which many speakers took part, the Convention adjourned until to-day without making any nomination.

The New Chicago Platform.

The Platform of the Peace and War Democracy, fabricated yesterday at Chicago, was promptly characterized by the Hon. ALEXANDER LONG (one of the delegates to the Convention) as one made up of resolutions which might mean anything. There is only a single defect in this description. It overlooks those portions of the party declaration which mean nothing at all, which were not designed to mean anything, and to which nobody will be expected to impute any meaning.

The opening resolution, which declares that, in the future as in the past, the party will adhere to the Union under the Constitution, is flanked by others, which solemnly pronounce the war for the maintenance of the Constitution to have been a failure, and affirms that in a four years' experiment the national army has been employed "under the pretence of a military necessity," in arresting unoffending citizens in the loyal States, in destroying the Constitution, in treading upon every public and private right, and in unlawful interference with the elections in the border States. From beginning to end of this precious platform, the soldiers of the Union are spoken of but as the mere instruments of a military despotism. Not a word of the justness of their cause, as defenders of the national existence and honor, and the upholders of the national flag. Nothing for the heroes of the Seven Days' battles, of Shiloh, of Murfreesboro', of New Orleans, of Gettysburgh, of Chattanooga, of Spottsylvania, or even of Antietam, but a vague, *commiserating* platitude, more insulting to the noble soldiers of the Republic than if their services had been made the subject of an open and courageous vote of censure. "The *sympathy* of the party," says the final resolution of the platform, "is earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are, and have been, in the field." It probably did not occur to the framers of this sympathizing tribute that our soldiers in the field have not been claimants for the pity or sympathy either of treacherous peace men or their more cowardly abettors in the loyal States. Our brave defenders in the field, thank Heaven, stand sufficiently high before the world to challenge respect and to command admiration, whatever they may receive from those who affect to disregard their achievements in the field, and who evidently consider them but the tools of a military usurpation.

In perfect keeping with the cowardly innuendoes thus directed against the Union Army, is the plank of this rotten and perilous structure which is directed against the continuance of the war. "Justice, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities and a convention of the States." Should this convention fail; should the rebel delegates refuse to join it; or should the basis of their agreement to enter it be—as every authoritative assurance of the Southern authorities from JEFFERSON DAVIS downwards, proves it would be—*absolute independence for the South*, what then? Does this Chicago Convention, or those for whom it speaks, offer us no alternative before agreeing to a hopeless and helpless surrender of the Union? In all this wordy declaration of principles, where is there the first sign of a resolution to make the rejection of peace *on the basis of the Union* the ground and justification for enforcing by arms the supremacy *of the Constitution?* From first to last there is not even the barest intimation that the power of the National Government must at all hazards be asserted. The soldiers (who are considered fit objects of pity) are to have "care, protection and kindness" extended to them for their needless sufferings in a four years' war which has proved an irredeemable failure, and after that the framers of this platform are to consider their relations with the national army, its hopes, its aspirations, its patriotic endurance and its unequaled sacrifices finally wound up. It will be for each Southern State or for the entire Confederacy to say, whether it will be worth its pains to become a party to a convention which will be prepared to concede either in their presence or their absence the same accommodating terms.

It is, perhaps, barely worth while putting in contrast with this party confession of faith the most recent elaborated utterances of the expected party standard-bearer; for a military career which began in imposture might fittingly close in a turgid outpouring of cheap and meaningless rhetoric. Still, it may be worth while that the military champion of the Peace Democracy should have an opportunity of putting his declaration of national and military faith alongside of that now framed for his formal acceptance. Said Gen. MCCLELLAN at West Point on the 15th of June:

"To efface the insult offered to our flag, to secure ourselves from the fate of the divided Republics of Italy and South America, to preserve our Government from destruction, to enforce its just power and laws, to maintain our very existence as a nation, these were the causes which impelled us to draw the sword. Rebellion against a Government like ours, which contains the means of self-adjustment, and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternatives for our choice are its suppression or the destruction of our nationality. At such a time as this, and in such a struggle, political partisanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism which thinks only of the good of the whole country. It was in this cause and with these motives that so many of our comrades have given their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall such devotion as that of our dead comrades be of no avail? Shall it be said in after ages that we lacked the vigor to complete the work thus begun? That after all these noble lives freely given we hesitated and failed to keep straight on until our land was saved. Forbid it, Heaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than that."

It will be interesting to see how these prayers can be made to dovetail with a party creed which is framed—expressly and elaborately framed—for the purpose of accepting a degrading peace, and which even now contemplates in its complaisant paradoxes the surrender to a rebel conspiracy of all that is valuable in the national life, and all that stands between us and permanent disruption and ruin.

The Speech of Gov. Seymour.

The speech, made by our Governor on taking the presiding chair of the Chicago Convention, hardly exhibits his ordinary plausibility. A great deal of it is too bald to deceive any mind of the least discernment. His assertions are too broad, his sophistry too rank, his flattery too gross.

He begins by what amounts to an apology for the rebellion. He attributes its origin, not to the long-continued, deep-laid, plottings of Southern traitors, but to "the intolerance and fanaticism" of the Chicago Convention of four years ago; which intolerance and fanaticism was simply the reaffirmation of the principle of the great ordinance excluding Slavery from the Northwest, adopted and applied by the fathers of the Constitution. Not a syllable of the speech expresses or implies disapprobation of the rebellion. It is recognized only to lay the provocation of it at the door of the Republican party. With what right or decency can Gov. SEYMOUR make this invidious reference to the Republican Convention of four years ago, in face of the historical fact that one-third of the members of the National Convention of his own party, held the same month, became open traitors, and are even now—those, at least, not in traitors' graves—exerting themselves with all the energy of demons to bring the Republic to destruction. He has indeed the grace to say that "the delegates to the Chicago Convention did not mean to destroy our Government." But why, as a man of truth, did he not add that many of the delegates to the Charleston Convention did mean that very thing, and nothing else? What effrontry is it in him to lay claim, without any qualification, that his party is the party "which does now, and always did, love and reverence the Union." Were not JEFF. DAVIS, SLIDELL, MASON, BENJAMIN, MALLORY, and every solitary leader who generated and have since managed this "Confederacy," members, and leading members, too, of the Democratic party? Does Gov. SEYMOUR mean to say that these men "now, and always did, love and reverence the Union?" It is monstrous, and yet his language involves just that.

Gov. SEYMOUR complains that "the guaranteed right to bear arms has been trampled under foot up to the very borders of Canada." He probably bases this declaration upon the recent seizure of arms intended for the use of the organized conspiracy of the "Sons of Liberty." It is precisely the same cry that was raised when arms were first stopped *in transitu* to Southern rebels. It comes now, as it did then, not from any jealousy of constitutional principle, but from a sympathy with the spirit of revolt. Gov. SEYMOUR knows, as well as he does his own existence, that every man North, whether friendly or unfriendly to the Administration, is just as free to own arms, or to use them within the pale of the law, as ever.

The Governor blarneys the soldiers without measure. He wants their votes for his party, and, by the very fulsomeness of his flattery, he betrays the consciousness that the soldiers owe no love to either him or his party. The fact is notorious that there is no body of men in the whole breadth of the land who are so staunch for fighting this war through, until it shall end in an unconditional submission of the rebels, as those who are scaling their devotion to the old flag with their blood. It is equally notorious that our soldiers detest Copperheads with an intensity inferior only to their hate of open rebels. Were it possible to aggravate this feeling, to inject into it a still stronger element of contempt, it would be effected by just such an effort to curry favor, as Gov. SEYMOUR here makes. This style of talk on his part will excite a shout of derision in every camp where it is read. Our soldiers are not the gulls Gov. SEYMOUR takes them for. Argument and rational appeal they will always listen to from any quarter; but, with all their strong manhood upon them, hardened and purified in the flame of battle, they are the very last men in the world to be moulded by "soft solder" to anybody's purpose.

The Governor takes good care not to commit himself explicitly to either the side of war or peace. He keeps clear of every point on which a clear, straightforward, specific utterance would have been welcomed by the people. He never made a speech so utterly unsubstantial, and few that were so little entitled to respect. He has expressed his intention to retire into private life. If this is indeed to be his farewell appearance on the political stage, it is a pity he did not make it more reputable.

Naval Recruiting.

We had occasion to remark, a few days since, upon the difficulties attending the present system of naval recruiting, and some of our correspondents have commented, with righteous severity, upon the swindling practices prevalent in the vicinity of the several naval rendezvous. We have investigated these matters still further, and have become satisfied that there is no real necessity for submitting to these outrages, so far as the shipment of men is concerned. This business is intended by law to be done, and *can* be done, without any expense whatever to the individual citizen. Applications at the naval rendezvous in Cherry-street will be received in person by the faithful and honorable officer in charge, and the business can be done through his office without being swindled, or as was set forth in an advertisement recently published in our columns by Capt. BULLUS, "the premises are unconditionally open without charge, and any man can put in a substitute or volunteer in rotation." To parties unfamiliar with the routine we would say, keep aloof from offers of assistance from brokers and hangers-on; present your men promptly, stand by them, and they will go through promptly, in regular rotation.

It is also gratifying to learn that some of those engaged in this nefarious business of cheating unsuspecting people, are receiving punishment. One knave, who had got in the same building with the rendezvous in Cherry-street, and was there officiating as Notary Public in making necessary affidavits for recruits, was arrested on Monday by order of Gen. HAYS, and locked up, for practicing outrageous frauds. A rendezvous in South-street, presided over by an Acting Master in the navy, has been closed on account of nefarious practices, and the officer summarily dismissed the service. Other investigations are going on, and further good results must follow.

It is a pity that the various rendezvous must be located in such inconvenient and incommodious quarters. In ordinary times, say times of peace, the room would be ample. But during such a pressure as now exists, the quarters assigned are totally inadequate, and this is one cause of the abuses that are complained of. The officers occupy only a *part* of a small building, and shopkeepers, sharpers and hangers-on occupy the rest, giving them a proximity to the rendezvous, which leads many to suppose that they really have some connection with the shipping office. Volunteers and substitutes should recollect that they will be furnished with an outfit on board the ship at Government prices, better and cheaper than any they can buy outside.

It behooves the proper bureau of the Navy Department to give this business of recruiting a thorough overhauling. The abuses attending it have grown so numerous and outrageous that they must no longer be tolerated. We can tell the chief of that bureau that this work is not too much of "detail" for his hands. He must see to its reform, and that speedily. It is disgracing the Government, and disheartening the very men who are patriotically trying to respond to the President's call for troops.

STRAITS OF THE REBELS.—The late desperate military order of the Governor of Georgia compelled all white male persons in the State between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five to enlist in the ranks at once or be arrested. But the Governor of Mississippi goes one better. He has issued a proclamation, under date of the 12th inst., calling upon all white males from "*fifteen* to fifty-five" years of age to assemble at given points and take up arms; and those failing to report will be arrested and tried by court-martial. Soldiers of fifteen years cannot be very dreadful chaps.

The Last Port Left to the Southern Confederacy.

An intelligent Southern Union man, recently escaped from rebeldom, writes a communication to the TIMES, in which he says that he regards the holding of the Weldon road as by far the most important gain made by Gen. GRANT since he crossed the Rapidan; but that the effective blockading of the port of Wilmington would be of even greater importance to us and greater damage to the rebellion. This port is and has been of more importance to the rebels than 50,000 men would be to-day, and its value increases daily. He says that when he left the South, the rebel Commissary Department was importing heavily of provisions—that not less than twenty large fast steamers were running regularly from Bermuda, Nassau, etc., to Wilmington, the tonnage of each of which is not less than an average of 2,000 barrels; and thus, he thinks, 40,000 barrels of flour and pork might be shipped from the United States to these West India Islands, and thence forwarded into Wilmington under one fleet at one shipment. Every article that can possibly be needed by the rebels, such as arms, ammunition, clothing, etc., are imported through Wilmington, while cotton, tobacco and naval stores are shipped in return as exchange.

It has always been a wonder why our Government has not attacked this port, which our correspondent characterizes as "a vital point of the Confederacy." Though well acquainted with its fortifications, he avers they do not compare in strength to those of Mobile; and his idea is that Fort Fisher, thirty-eight miles from Wilmington, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, could easily be reduced by our fleet there; and this alone would effectually blockade that port. We know that it is almost impossible to blockade Wilmington by means of vessels lying outside in the Atlantic Ocean.

This is a matter to which we have very often and earnestly called attention, and it is one upon which we hope the Government will now soon find it feasible to take action.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Mr. GLADSTONE, the indefatigable, who is not content to let his scholarship rust, has given a new proof of his devotion to classical literature by the publication of a translation of the First Book of the Iliad, attempted in a style at once more literal and more poetical than the customary versions. The metre adopted is that of TENNYSON'S *Locksley Hall*, and the statesman wields it with a facility equal to that of the Laureate himself—who did not invent it—as it was used previously to his time by Mr. FRERE in his translations from ARISTOPHANES, but to whom it owes its present currency. Its superiority to modern ears over the classical unrhymed hexameter is self-apparent, and no other verse seems so well adapted to render the "long resounding march" of HOMER'S line. A collection in one volume of the different experimental versions recently made of this book by scholars, as ARNOLD, WORSLEY, Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, &c., with a sketch of the controversy on the best method of translating HOMER, would be an acceptable gift to general readers, as well as to scholars.

—In spite of the numerous reports, at one time apparently well founded, of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S death, that veteran traveler has again reached England in safety, and is understood to be engaged in a new book relating to his last explorations, and the best means of suppressing the inland traffic in slaves, by which his efforts were constantly thwarted and his life placed in great danger.

—An attempt has just been made to do justice to the splendid poetry of the Book of Job, in a new translation by the Rev. J. M. RODWELL. Mr. RODWELL is an eminent Oriental scholar who has lately published the first readable English version of *The Koran*, in which the chapters are chronologically arranged, and the poetical portions rendered metrically. All who have toiled in vain to make sense of SALES' translation will appreciate this service, and the same has been done for Job, the most sublime of the Hebrew scriptures. The translator abolishes entirely the division into chapters and verses, but divides the book according to the stages of the narrative, arranging the text in couplets of measured prose, that represent the simple energy of the original.

—Among the few books of interest announced in England may be mentioned Mr. GROTE'S work on Grecian Philosophy, *Plato, and the other Companions of Socrates*. This, it will be remembered, was promised in his history, to the intellectual portion of which it will form the necessary complement. *Lives of the Warriors of the Seventeenth Century who have Commanded Fleets and Armies Before the Enemy*, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir EDWARD CUST. This will be a companion to the Military Annals of the two last centuries, that form so valuable a manual for students of the art of war, by the same author. *Physical Geography of the Holy Land*—by Dr. EDWARD ROBINSON—a Supplement to *Biblical Researches*. This is the unfinished work that engaged Dr. ROBINSON'S attention at the time of his death—a portion has been found sufficiently matured to be made public. The above will all be issued by Mr. MURRAY.

The Overland Mail.

We understand that a number of mail-bags sent from this City Aug. 10 by the overland mail route to California, were received back at the Post-office yesterday, (30th,) having reached St. Joseph, Mo. The mail agent at that place fearing their capture by the hostile Indians infesting the remainder of the route, returned them, together with one mail-bag received from San Francisco, from which city it was sent July 29. The returned mails will be forwarded to California by the next steamer, which sails Saturday next, Sept. 3.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The United States Mail steamer *Carolina*, which arrived at this port on Monday, from Beaufort, N. C., had a singular and perilous occurrence on board of her during the passage. The second mate, named RYAN, while in the performance of his duties on Saturday night, had occasion to mount to the hurricane deck, but missing his foothold he fell through two hatchways to the lower hold, a distance of 25 feet, alighting amidst the machinery, his arm falling between the two piston rods, but the engine being promptly stopped, he was extricated with only a few slight bruises.

SUDDEN DEATH OF HON. EPHRAIM MARSH.—HON EPHRAIM MARSH, President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, died suddenly of heart disease at the residence of his son at Schooley's Mountain, at 5½ o'clock, on Sunday last. Judge MARSH had been in usual health until within a few hours of his decease. He returned to Jersey City from Philadelphia on Friday last, feeling a little unwell, and on Saturday, before leaving for Schooley's Mountain—his Summer residence—consulted a physician, but after ward proceeded on his journey. The train was

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

THE CASE OF DR. HAMMOND.

Yesterday the District Attorney entered a suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against WM. A. HAMMOND, late Surgeon-General United States Army, to recover $450,000, the amount it is alleged the Government has been defrauded of by his purchase of blankets from W. A. STEPHENS and of supplies from JOHN WYETH & BROTHER. $50,000 being the amount in the first case and $400,000 in the second.

THE STEAMER DONEGAL.

The Captain and crew of the transport *Massachusetts* have been transferred to the steamer *Donegal*. The latter sails Saturday next for the South Atlantic Squadron from the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The former is laid up for repairs.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Maj. DYER, Commandant of the Springfield Arsenal, was to-day promoted to be Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier-General. Capt. BALCH, of the same corps, is ordered to West Point to relieve Capt. TREADWELL, who becomes Chief Assistant here to Gen. DYER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The 7-30 loan subscriptions reported to-day amount to $312,150; total, $27,198,600. The 10-40 subscriptions for the same time amount to $231,000; total, $79,263,900.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been established: Market National Bank, Boston; capital, $560,000; Merchants' National Bank, Lowell; $150,000; First National Bank, Lock Haven, Penn.; $100,000; Northwestern National Bank, Chicago; $500,000.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers were reported to-day: Martin Hogal, Co. B, 5th Cavalry; Orris S. Crandall, Co. C, 50th Engineers; Thomas Welch, Co. H, 150th Infantry; Peter Gray, Co. B, 59th Infantry.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Capt. S. B. Moore, Co. K, 2d Cavalry; Lieut. Jas. Wycoff, Co. G, 39th Infantry.

ARREST FOR ILLEGAL RECRUITING.

MICH'L T. HANNIGAN was to-day committed to the Old Capitol, upon the charge of recruiting in the District of Columbia contrary to orders. HANNIGAN, it appears, had recruited a negro man in this District, and attempted to run him off to New-York.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT TACONY.

The United States steamer *Tacony* arrived at the Navy-yard to-day from Albemarle Sound, N. C., where she has been on duty for six months. She brings no special news from that quarter. The rebel ram *Albemarle* keeps out of sight and danger, but our boats are fully prepared for her appearance. Some of them, since the encounter between the *Sassacus* and the rebel ram, have been armed with iron prows. Among the officers of the *Albemarle* is Ensign SOMERS, who was on the *Satellite* when she was captured in July, 1862, by the rebels near the mouth of the Rappahannock, where he was badly wounded while resisting the enemy.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

The Government has entered suit against Ex-Surgeon-General HAMMOND to recover $450,000, the amount of the alleged fraud on his part in the purchase of supplies.

THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

Mr. OTHS, General Superintendent of the Overland Mail route, has reached Washington for the purpose of representing to the officials the condition of affairs on the plains. The Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas are all hostile, and, according to the report of friendly Indians, they number from five to eight thousand warriors. In addition to the indiscriminate massacre of whites in the most shocking modes, they have destroyed at least $1,000,000 worth of property, including emigrant trains and have taken possession of all the ranches between Julesburgh and Fort Kearny, a distance of 200 miles, and 150 miles this way to the Big Sandy. The wires to the Pacific have been cut, and emigration rendered insecure, excepting in large bodies. Denver and other settlements are at present curtailed in their supplies from the States. The Indians say the country belongs to them and that they intend to drive out the whites. This seems to be the only argument for their warfare, and in view of this fact, conciliation is at present out of the question. Those who have the best knowledge of all the attendant circumstances are suggesting that Gen. HARNEY be placed in command of the forces, which can easily be rallied under him to carry on hostilities against the savages.

THE LOANS.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $500,000, and to the ten-forty loan, $231,000.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Under the act of Congress the previous ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, under the former law, that the tax should be withheld from all payments, no persons employed by the day, when the compensation exceeded two dollars per day, is annulled. Hereafter the tax will be withheld from persons who are employed by the day and paid by the day, no matter what may be the rate of compensation, and no tax will be withheld from persons employed by the day and paid at the end of the month, unless the amount earned during the month exceeds the sum of fifty dollars. When the amount earned during the month does exceed fifty dollars, the tax of five per cent. must be withheld from the amount in excess. When a person is employed by the month at a rate of compensation exceeding fifty dollars, the tax must be withheld from the amount in excess of that rate, even though the payment is for such a fraction of a month that the amount due is less than fifty dollars. Thus, if a person whose salary is one hundred dollars per month is employed but one quarter of a given month, the tax must be withheld upon the sum of twelve dollars and a half. All amounts received by any person in the service or employment of the United States, which are exempt from salary-tax under the above provision must be returned to the Assessor of the District in which such person resides, in the same manner as if it came from any other source. A special exception to the rule above established is made in the hundred and twenty-third section of the act, which provides that payments of prize money shall be regarded as income from salaries, and the duty thereon shall be assessed and collected in like manner. The tax must therefore be withheld from all payments of prize money as heretofore, and such payments may be deducted from the income, as provided in section one hundred and seventeen.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to $535,000, and to the Ten-forty Loan $414,000. The National Bank Note Company is now furnishing three millions daily of bonds for the conversion of the Seven-thirties due August and October, 1864.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD left Washington to-day for New-York.

REPORTED LOSS OF GUNS.

It is reported we lost eight guns in the engagement on Thursday on the Weldon Railroad, in consequence of the sudden fall of rain, rendering it impossible to drag them off the heavy ground after the horses were shot; and that they were spiked and otherwise disabled previous to their being abandoned.

A NEW NAVAL RENDEZVOUS.—A new rendezvous for the reception of naval recruits was opened yesterday at No. 124 West-street, corner of Dey. An office of this kind has long been needed on the west side of the City, and this one will supply the want. It is conveniently situated, will be well managed, and it is believed will do a good business.

THE MISSION TO RICHMOND

THE JAQUES-GILLMORE EMBASSY.

Interesting Statement from Secretary Benjamin.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 26.

THE SO-CALLED "PEACE MISSION" TO RICHMOND —THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR.

[Circular.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Aug. 25, 1864.

SIR: Numerous publications which have recently appeared in the journals of the United States, on the subject of informal overtures for peace between the two Federations of States now at war on this continent, render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th of June last, and have doubtless acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign Governments. "The principal sentiments and purposes by which these States have been and are still actuated," are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the Legislative and Executive Departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is immunity from interference with our internal peace and prosperity, "and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the solemn compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries, in a spirit of peace, of equity and manly frankness." The manifesto closed with the declaration that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President LINCOLN. In the early part of last month a letter was received by Gen. LEE from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, in the following words:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., July 8, 1864.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate forces near Petersburgh, Va.:

GENERAL: I would request that Col. JAMES F. JAQUES, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and J. R. GILLMORE, Esq., be allowed to meet Col. ROBERT OULD, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Col. OULD, as Commissioner.

If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President DAVIS for his action.

Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General U. S. A.

On the reference of this letter to the President he authorized Col. OULD to meet the persons named in Gen. GRANT'S letter, and Col. OULD, after seeing them, returned to Richmond and reported to the President, in the presence of the Secretary of War and myself, that Messrs. JAQUES and GILLMORE had not said anything to him about the duties as Commissioner for exchange of prisoners, but that they asked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of seeing the President; that they came with the knowledge and approval of President LINCOLN, and under his pass; that they were informal messengers sent with a view of paving the way for a meeting of formal commissioners authorized to negotiate for peace, and desired to communicate to President DAVIS the views of Mr. LINCOLN and to obtain the President's views in return, so as to arrange for a meeting of commissioners. Col. OULD stated that he had told them repeatedly that it was useless to come to Richmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the recognized independence of the Confederacy, to which they said they were aware of that, and that they were, nevertheless, confident that their interview would result in peace. The President, on this report of Col. OULD, determined to permit them to come to Richmond under his charge.

On the evening of the 16th July, Col. OULD conducted these gentlemen to a hotel in Richmond, where a room was provided for them, in which they were to remain under surveillance during their stay here, and the next morning received the following letter:

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL, RICHMOND, Va., July 17, 1864.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Confederate States of America:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, JAMES F. JAQUES, of Illinois, and JAMES R. GILLMORE, of Massachusetts, most respectfully solicit an interview with President DAVIS. They visit Richmond as private citizens; and have no official character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and South, and have little doubt that interchange of views between President DAVIS and themselves would open the way to such *official* negotiations as would ultimate in restoring PEACE to the two sections of our distracted country.

They therefore ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are

Most truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
JAS. F. JAQUES,
JAS. R. GILLMORE.

The word "official" is underscored, and the word peace doubly underscored in the original.

After perusing the letter, I invited Col. OULD to conduct the writers to my office, and on their arrival stated to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without informing me more fully of the object of their mission, and satisfy me that they came by request of Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. GILLMORE replied that they came unofficially, but with the knowledge and at the desire of Mr. LINCOLN; that they thought the war had gone far enough; that it could never end except by some sort of agreement; that the agreement might as well be made now as after still further bloodshed; that they knew by the recent address of the Confederate Congress that we were willing to make peace; that they admitted that proposals ought to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make these proposals by Mr. LINCOLN'S authority; that it was necessary to have a sort of informal understanding in advance of regular negotiations, for if Commissioners were appointed without some such understanding they would meet, quarrel and separate, leaving the parties more bitter against each other than before; that they knew Mr. LINCOLN'S views and would state them, if pressed by the President to do so, and desired to learn his in return.

I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. LINCOLN, and in order to satisfy me, Mr. GILLMORE referred to the fact that permission for their coming through our lines had been asked officially by Gen. GRANT in a letter to Gen. LEE, and that Gen. GRANT in that letter had asked that this request should be referred to President DAVIS. Mr. GILLMORE then showed me a card, written and signed by Mr. LINCOLN, requesting Gen. GRANT to aid Mr. GILLMORE and friend in passing through his lines into the Confederacy. Col. JAQUES then said that his name was not put on the card for the reason that it was earnestly desired that their visit should be kept secret; that he had come into the Confederacy a year ago, and had visited Petersburgh on a similar errand, and that it was feared if his name should become known that some of them who had formerly met him in Petersburgh would conjecture the purpose for which he now came. He said that the terms of peace which they would offer to the President would be honorable to the Confederacy; that they did not desire that the Confederacy should accept any other terms, but would be glad to have my promise as they gave theirs, that their visit should be kept a profound secret if it failed to result in peace; that it would not be just that either party should seek any advantage by divulging the fact of their overture for peace, if unsuccessful. I assented to this request, and then, rising, said: "Do I understand you to state distinctly that you came as messengers from Mr. LINCOLN for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. LINCOLN with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of President DAVIS?" Both answered in the affirmative, and I then said that the President would see them at my office the same evening at 9 P. M.; that at least I presumed he would; but if he objected, after hearing my report, they should be informed. They were then recommitted to the charge of Col. OULD, with the understanding that they were to be reconducted to my office at the appointed hour, unless otherwise directed.

This interview, connected with the report previously made by Col. OULD, left on my mind the decided impression that Mr. LINCOLN was averse to sending formal Commissioners to open negotiations, lest he might thereby be deemed to have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, and that he was anxious to learn whether the conditions on which alone he would be willing to take such a step would be yielded by the Confederacy; that with this view he had placed his messengers in a condition to satisfy us that they really came from him, without committing himself to anything in the event of a disagreement as to such conditions as he considered to be indispensable. On informing the President thereof, of my conclusion, he determined that no question of form or etiquette should be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities.

The President came to my office at 9 o'clock in the evening, and Col. OULD came a few moment's later with Messrs. JAQUES & GILLMORE. The President said to them that he had heard from me that they came as messengers of peace from Mr. LINCOLN; that as such they were welcome; that the Confederacy had never concealed its desire for peace, and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to offer on that subject.

Mr. GILLMORE then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that these two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Government would accept a peace on the basis of a reconstruction of the Union, the abolition of Slavery, and the grant of an amnesty to the people of the States as repentant criminals. In order to accomplish the abolition of Slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both Confederations, and the majority of the vote thus taken was to determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr. LINCOLN'S views. The President answered that as these remarks had been prefaced by the remark that the people of the North were a majority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Confederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and avow themselves to be in need of pardon for crimes; that extermination was preferable to such dishonor.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own Government as to make such propositions, Mr. LINCOLN ought to have known when giving them his views that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiations except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy, and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.

At one period of the conversation Mr. GILLMORE made use of some language referring to these States as "rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. LINCOLN'S views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Mr. LINCOLN'S language to be repeated to him as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the President rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then recommitted to the charge of Col. OULD, and left Richmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Messrs. GILLMORE and JAQUES to Richmond has been rendered necessary by publications made by one or both of them since their return to the United States, notwithstanding their agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, concluded that, as the promise of secrecy was made at their request, it was permissible to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no complaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inaccuracy of Mr. GILLMORE'S narrative will be apparent to you from the foregoing statement.

You have, no doubt, seen in the Northern papers an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which took place in Canada, at about the same date, between Messrs. C. C. CLAY and J. P. HOLCOMBE, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr. HORACE GREELEY, of New-York, acting with authority of President LINCOLN. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE, although enjoying in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever. We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. GREELEY, nor of their proposed visit to Washington till we saw the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messrs. GILLMORE and JAQUES that they came as messengers from Mr. LINCOLN is to be found in the fact that the views of Mr. LINCOLN, as stated by them to the President are in exact conformity with the offensive paper addressed to "whom it may concern," which was sent by Mr. LINCOLN to Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE by the hands of his private Secretary, Mr. HAY, and which was properly regarded by those gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. LINCOLN was unwilling that this war should cease while in his power to continue hostilities.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Hon. JAMES M. MASON, Commissioner to the Continent, &c., &c. Paris.

Comments of the Examiner.

As usual, Mr. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State, has placed the country in a mean, base and humiliating position. Having nothing on earth to do in the way of the legitimate business of his office, he spends his activity in pushing himself into eternal scrapes, which, indeed, would be of little consequence if they affected him alone. Unfortunately, however, owing to the public office which he (nominally) holds, his stupid blunders touch us all rather closely. We find now the Secretary of State of the Confederate States engaged in a newspaper altercation with the spies who lately sneaked into Richmond, and who come, as one of them affirms, armed with a letter of introduction to our Secretary of State from a Mr. ——. The spy does not tell the name of the Yankee who introduced him; but we should greatly like to know *what* Yankee can commission a spy into our lines, and assure to him handsome treatment, and access to the President and public offices, by means of a letter to Mr. BENJAMIN. The statement of this fact causes us an unpleasant sensation.

Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do; and our Secretary of State, having no State affairs to attend to, naturally, by way of relaxation, falls easily into communication with any sort of scoundrels who have time to talk to him; especially such as are introduced by a letter from his nameless Yankee friend, Mr. ——. No wonder he finds, shortly afterward, that the prowling Yankees have made up a bundle of falsehoods to suit the taste of their fellow-countrymen at home; and thus we have the eddifying spectacle of the Confederate Secretary of State entering into a controversy with those spies in the public journals about the facts which they report. It is too late; he received them graciously, on the introduction of his friend, Mr. ——; procured them an interview with the President; and they are now making capital of their adventure in the way of magazine articles and lectures at twenty-five cents per head. He cannot now invalidate the accuracy of the information which these spies have carried North by alleging "the inaccuracy of Mr. GILLMORE'S narrative."

Perhaps the most absurd thing in all this business is the manner in which Mr. BENJAMIN has addressed his long refutation of the spies—"To Hon. JAMES M. MASON, Commissioner to the *Continent, &c., &c., et cetera.*" Mr. MASON is not a Commissioner to any continent; Mr. MASON has never read, and never will read, in all probability, either the narratives of the spies, or Mr. BENJAMIN'S refutation thereof. Why does not Mr. BENJAMIN send a communication to the newspapers at once, and scathe and scorch and scold those spies to the best of his ability? If anything can aggravate the provocation of seeing a Cabinet Minister of the Confederate States engaged in such an altercation at all, it is to see him put on such preposterous diplomatic airs, turning a paragraph into a protocol.

Wilmington and Its Value.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being recently from rebeldom, I desire to communicate, through the TIMES, to the Government and your readers, some facts which are of the greatest importance to the former and interest to the latter.

On the 30th day of March last I escaped from rebeldom. Two days more in Dixie, and I should have been a genuine conscript, and a musket-bearer in the rebel army. Having been a resident of Richmond from the commencement of the war, and traveled extensively through King JEFF.'s dominions, I had very good opportunities of seeing certain mistakes or bad management upon the part of the United States Government, which it is my duty, as a loyal man, to advise it of. I refer to the business of blockade-running at the port of Wilmington, N. C., and Mobile, Ala. Fortunately, since my arrival here, Admiral FARRAGUT has hermetically sealed the latter port, and Wilmington is now the place that demands the prompt attention of our Government. This port is and has been of more importance to the rebels than 50,000 men would be to-day, and its value increases daily.

The Commissary Department of the rebels were importing heavily of provisions when I left there. Not less than twenty large fast steamers are running regularly between Bermuda, Nassau, &c., to Wilmington. The tonnage of each is not less than an average of 2,000 barrels. Just think of this! 40,000 barrels flour and pork shipped from the United States to these islands, and thence forwarded into Wilmington, under one fleet, at one shipment! From this data a calculation may be made to find the time of starvation of the rebels.

Every article that can possibly be needed by the rebels, such as arms, ammunition, clothing, &c., are imported through this port, and cotton, tobacco and naval stores shipped in return as exchange.

It has always been a wonder to me why the Government does not attack this port—*this vital point of the Confederacy.* I am well aware of its fortifications, and they do not compare in strength to those of Mobile. My own idea is that Fort Fisher, thirty-eight miles from Wilmington, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, can easily be reduced by our fleet there, and this alone will effectually blockade that port, and be of more importance than holding the Weldon Railroad, which I regard as by far the most important gain made by Gen. GRANT since he crossed the Rapidan.

Respectfully, &c.,
A SOUTHERN UNION MAN.

AMUSEMENTS

THE BROADWAY THEATRE re-opened for the season Monday night, with Mr. J. E. OWENS as the comedy star. It is a long period since Mr. OWENS challenged the patronage and criticism of this metropolis, and he is comparatively a new man in our midst. We remember him in years past as a good, sound, honest and reliable comedian, without great force, or that electric impulse that sways the multitude, but as an actor that, by his genuine talent and tact, conveys the idea that he is in earnest himself, and being so, carries you with him.

The pieces he selected for his *debut* were BUCKSTONE'S comedy of "Married Life," and the old American drama of "The People's Lawyer." In the first he played *Mr. Dove*, in the second *Solon Shingle*. In both, as opposite as well could be imagined, he won well merited and continuous applause.

Mr. OWENS is a remarkably quiet actor. He does not rely upon those broad comedy "splurges" which bring down the cheers of "the groundlings," but bases his claims for public support rather on the legitimacy of his acting, than the broad grin, which any buffoon can excite. We have rarely seen more legitimate good acting than that which he exhibited in both pieces. Miss ALICE PLACIDE, the leading lady of the new Broadway company, played the *rôle* of *Mrs. Swivel Lynx*, in "Married Life," excellently. Young, remarkably good-looking, clear and distinct in her enunciation, and quietly natural throughout, she created a most favorable impression on the occasion of her *début* in New-York. Mr. C. P. DE GROAT (a newcomer in our midst) deserves honorable mention for his excellent rendition of *Mr. Coddle*, as do also the *Mr.* and *Mrs. Dismal* of Mr. TOM OWENS and Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mrs. MATILDA HERON commenced an engagement of six nights here on Monday evening, in her own dramatic version of "Camille." Of her rendition of the *rôle*, it is only necessary to say that it was "as per last," exhibiting the same egregious faults, and the same occasional glimpses of truthfulness that have marked her career in this part in recent years. A new candidate for metropolitan fame appeared as the *Armand* of the evening, in the person of Mr. B. MACAULEY, who played the part remarkably well.

At the end of the fourth act there was a call for the *Camille* and *Armand*, which was responded to by the appearance of both in company. They passed the footlights, but prior to making their exit, Miss HERON, in her impulsiveness, turned to Mr. MACAULEY and shook him enthusiastically by the hand.

THE WINTER GARDEN is crowded to its utmost capacity every evening without change of programme, the pieces being "Everybody's Friend" and "The Rough Diamond," in both of which Mr. J. S. CLARKE appeared.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Summer season terminated on Monday night with the benefit of Miss OLIVE LOGAN, on which occasion she appeared for the first and only time as *Julia*, in the play of "The Hunchback."

Gen. McCook's Expedition.

FALSE ACCUSATIONS BRANDED.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following card:

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Sunday, Aug. 14.

SIR: My attention has been unpleasantly attracted by telegraphic reports in various Northern papers, ascribing the cause of what they call "McCOOK'S late disaster" to the drunkenness of his troops on captured whisky.

If the result of an expedition which destroyed seven miles of two different railroads, the same length of telegraphic wire, burned over one thousand valuable quartermaster and commissary wagons, destroying their teams, killed and wounded by their own showing nine hundred of the enemy, and finally, after hard fighting for several hours against twice its number, of both infantry and cavalry, cut its way through and came home, crossing an unfordable river, with but small loss of life in comparison with that which it inflicted, can be called disastrous, it may be some consolation to those to whom Gen. McCOOK'S reputation is dear, or who had friends under his leadership, to know that Gen. SHERMAN differs radically from those that think so. As to the whisky question, I know, from personal knowledge, that the heads were immediately knocked out of the small number of barrels taken, and the whisky poured out, and this was at Fayetteville, two hours before the fight.

During the fight at Brown's Mill the men were so exhausted from marching five days and nights without sleep, that I saw them fall asleep under fire in the skirmish line; and I know that then, when a little stimulus might have been useful, there was not a drop of whisky in the command. The story is a lie from beginning to end, and you will oblige me very much if you will give as much publicity as possible to my qualification of it, by publishing this letter.

Very respectfully,
ROBT. LE ROY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Forrest on the Memphis Raid.

HIS REPORT TO THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

Gen. FORREST, after his raid on Memphis, sent the following official report to Gen. MAURY:

HERNANDO, Aug. 21.

I attacked Memphis at 4 o'clock this morning, driving the enemy to his fortifications. We killed and captured four hundred, capturing their entire camp, with about three hundred horses and mules. WASHBURN escaped in the darkness of the morning, leaving his clothes behind. My loss is twelve killed and wounded. N. B. FORREST, Major-General.

D. H. MAURY, Major-General.

The District of Indiana.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 25, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War the State of Indiana has been declared a military district in the Northern Department, and I have been assigned to command said district.

I therefore assume command of said district and of all military forces of the United States within the same.

The members of my staff will be hereafter announced.

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brevet Major-General U. S. V.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Brilliant, New and Startling will be the opening at No. 409 Broadway, on Thursday, Sept. 1. Ladies', Misses' and children's fancy hats heretofore unrivaled in this country. A liberal discount to the trade.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Lyons Pure OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY, by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
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Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

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For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints, and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ELY—ROGERS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., WILLIAM H. ELY and Miss M. JOSEPHINE ROGERS, all of this City.

THOMAS—RHODES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, by Rev. Dr. Mathews, THEODORE THOMAS and MINNA, daughter of Charles D. Rhodes, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, after a long and painful illness, CATHERINE ANDERSON, wife of Robert Anderson, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 76 Charlton-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to McPillew for interment.

BRAVO.—On Monday, Aug. 15, at St. Augustine, Fla., Miss RAFILIA TOMASSA, eldest daughter of Cristoval and Cipheanna Bravo, aged 19 years.

ELSWORTH.—At Lake Mahopac, on Monday, Aug. 29, OLIVER MUMFORD ELSWORTH, son of Edward and Phebe Ann Elsworth, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., from No. 15 West 11th-st.

GRIFFITH.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 29, Mrs. CAROLINE G., wife of Walter S. Griffith, of Brooklyn.

Notice of the funeral services in the papers of Thursday morning.

HARTICH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Aug. 29 JOHN E. HARTICH, son of Joseph and Mary Hartich aged 23 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Henry Clucas, No. 6 South Oxford-st., second door from De Kalb-av.

KEYES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, at foot of 75th-st., East River, JANE KEYES, beloved wife of J. B. Keyes, aged 67 years and 2 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ California papers please copy.

LORD.—Suddenly, at Patchogue, Long Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, MARY WATERMAN, wife of Henry E. Lord, of Brooklyn.

The remains have been taken to Litchfield, Conn., for interment.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

MAXWELL.—At Sing Sing, on Monday, Aug. 29, JOSEPH McELROY MAXWELL, son of Hugh and Josephine Maxwell, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his grandfather, Rev. Dr. McElroy, No. 63 West 19th-st., this day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARSH.—At Schooley's Mountain, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 28, Hon. EPHRAIM MARSH, aged 68 years.

His funeral will take place there on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. A train leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, for Hackettstown, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

OAKLEY.—In this City, at No. 96 Madison-av., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 8 P. M., ELIZABETH, wife of George Oakley, in the 61st year of her age.

Her bereaved husband and children are inconsolable for the loss of one of the best of wives and tenderest of mothers.

OSTRANDER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, of inflammation, MARGARET, wife of Charles Ostrander.

Notice will be given of her funeral in Thursday's papers.

PERRY.—In Southport, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 28, WILLIE, infant son of Cornelius and Louise Perry.

WHITEHEAD.—On Monday, Aug. 29, JOHN WHITEHEAD, Vice-President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, aged 67 years.

The funeral services will be held in Calvary Church, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av., on Thursday morning, Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

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Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
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AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
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They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.
They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.
Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.
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The new book by the author of "The Lamplighter" is pronounced by the leading journals far superior to "The Lamplighter." In England it has been published in three different forms, though a late decision in the English courts, decided in favor of Miss Cummins, suppresses two of them. The English papers, without an exception, are warm in its praise, and some go so far as to call it the best American novel yet produced. The present low price will be maintained a short time, until new editions are ready, when the increased cost of material will compel the publishers to advance.
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Colorific—A New Hair-Dye—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

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OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."
There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable case of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.
We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is will in his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.
Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe, above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.
Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.
For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.
Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis, is the term we believe, which doctors apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with those tendencies, if not in advance of them.
OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE WOOD-LAWN CEMETERY, FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

TRUSTEES:
WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President.
ABSALOM PETERS, Vice-President.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, Treasurer.
JAMES D. SMITH, Secretary.
CALEB B. KNEVALS.
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY.
HORACE F. CLARK.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.
CHARLES CRARY.
WILLIAM E. MORRIS.
SAMUEL B. PARSONS.
DAVID HOADLEY.
WILLIAM CLIFT, Comptroller.

Contains over 300 acres; lots ready for sale; main entrance at the Wood-Lawn Station, 1½ miles beyond Williams' Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad; reached by funerals in chartered cars in 35 minutes from 26th-st.; another entrance for funerals in carriages only, two miles from King's Bridge, and four miles from Central Bridge, at McCoombs' Dam. Visitors will find this a delightful drive. Descriptive pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished at the office, No. 52 East 26th-st., by the Surveyor on the grounds and by undertakers.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO
Bank of the Republic. — CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHICK & Co., — FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq., — P. W. ENOS, Esq.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stock holders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.
JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1864, FROM the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES B. YOUNG, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 19th inst.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.

$100,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS, due 1877, interest payable quarterly, for sale by SIMEON DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

THE MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after that day, at the Ocean Bank.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

RACINE CITY, WISCONSIN.—BONDHOLDERS are invited to meet at the office of Amy & Heye, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear the city report and proposals.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, Stairway, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

MEYLERT & CO.,
UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When *full* coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer, *ad interim.*

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7 3.10 Loan.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 263, 266, 3, 459, 444, 552, 316, 357, 374, 230, 308, 167, 287, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MONEY OBTAINED ON MORTGAGE FOR a term of years on approved City property, at 5 per cent.; must be worth double the value of the loan required; valuation to be made by the undersigned. Also at 6 per cent., on a short term. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL. —Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West. E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.
The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassypoint, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

STEAMBOAT WEST POINT FOR SALE, with or without the ferry property at Garrison. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.
HENRY W. BELCHER, Garrison, N. Y.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

By order of Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, United States Navy, Commandant of the New-York Navy-Yard, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, at said yard, on THURSDAY, Sept 8, at 12 o'clock M.:
500 barrels spirits turpentine.
10,000 pounds of canvas shippings.
A lot of scrap leather.
1 small engine.
1 horizontal boiler.
4 upright boilers.
A lot of scrap pattern lumber.
A lot of hard coal cinders.
1 lot of iron boats.
Several condemned wood boats.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at time of sale, and ten days will be allowed to remove the goods from the yard, and if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government. All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the yard.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
United States Navy Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, August, 1864.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,
will sell on
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
at their store,
NO. 44 CORTLANDT-ST.,
a full and complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
comprising almost every kind of men's, women's, misses and children's wear. Catalogues are now ready.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1864.

This company will hold their nineteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

A. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
COST OVER $12,000.
ELEGANT AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART.
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, COST $650.
PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER AND DINING FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., comprising the entire elegant parlor, sleeping rooms, dining and hall furniture of the house, all in perfect order, and to be sold without reserve: Two superb rosewood suites, in satin, Turkish lounges, Voltaire chairs, solid rosewood reception chairs, in gobelin tapestry; magnificent rosewood etagere, yards of tapestry and ingrain carpets, centre and sofa tables, rich curtains and shades, bronzes, paintings, marble and bisque groups, rich marble vases, clocks, rosewood and other bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, beds and bedding, dining furniture in oak, silverware, cutlery, French china, rich cut glass, sofa-bed lounges, hall furniture, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house. Sale rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE.
UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
5TH AV., CORNER 44TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

The proprietors beg leave to inform the public that sales take place by auction, on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.

Horses, carriages or harness intended for Wednesday's sales should be sent in on the preceding Saturday, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Monday. Those intended for Saturday's sales should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sale day, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Thursday.

THIS DAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M. precisely, a splendid assortment of horses, carriages, buggies, harness, &c., &c. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.
H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

D. W. IVES & CO., Auctioneers—Furniture Salesrooms No. 646 Broadway.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock, first-class furniture, &c., consisting in part of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, bookcases, library, parlor and dining-room suites, &c.; also Parian clocks, silver-plated wars, vases, &c. Now on exhibition with catalogues.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME COLLECTION of old copper prints, by old masters, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 4 Platt-st., near Pearl-st., first floor.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF CARPETS, 400 OR 500 IN ALL.—On THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large assortment of new and second-hand carpets of all qualities and patterns. There are about 400 or 500 in all, and the sale will be exclusively a carpet sale. N. B.—The trade and all others in want will find this a favorable opportunity.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, part of the estate of the late Mary Flandrau, deceased, viz.: One plot of ground, with house, barn and outhouses attached, containing six acres of ground; and one plot, with house, barn, &c., containing two acres of ground, situated on Pelham-road and Weyman's-av., near the Neptune House, and offering facilities for salt water bathing and boating. WM. FLANDRAU, Administrator.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 632 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 43 Wall-st., N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Truste
NEW YORK, May 31, 1864.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. COLTON vs. WILLIAM D. COOKE.—In pursuance of the judgment in this action, filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, William W. Goodrich, Esq., Receiver, in the above action, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, number one hundred and eleven Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, at twelve o'clock at noon, the lithograph stones of Cooke's New Map of North Carolina, constructed from an authentic survey, private contributions and authentic public documents, procured for the purpose, under a special resolution of the General Assembly of the State, by William D. Cooke, and all the right, title and interest that the said Cooke had in or to the same, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, or at any time subsequent thereto.
WM. W. GOODRICH,
Receiver, &c., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
EDWARD VAN NESS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.
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PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS:

Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, name of bidder and date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements, as follows, viz: in
Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; in Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, and in Sixtieth-street from Broadway across Ninth-avenue; and for the construction of sewers, as follows: In Third-avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, and in First-avenue from Fiftieth-street to near Fifty-second-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street, easterly; and for a basin and culvert on southwest corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.

Forms for the bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqt. Board.
Aug. 29, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:
For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues;
For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River;
For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets;
For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;
For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue.
For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;
For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;
For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River;
For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 28.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 29, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 124 State-st., Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, the 6th of September next, for building a U. S. Hospital, consisting of about twenty-five hundred lineal feet of one and two-story wooden buildings, to be located near Troy, N. Y.
Plans and specifications of these buildings can be seen at this office. GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1864.

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURSUANCE of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $500,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State. LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE INVITED for the carpenter and joiner work, plumbing and gas fitting, tin roofing and heater pipes for ten houses to be built in 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars, apply at No. 187 East 50th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 6:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:26 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER R. CO., No. 68 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

A CHANGE OF TIME-TABLE OF HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD will go into effect THURSDAY, Sept. 1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,393, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 20 William-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	100
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOT
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.
20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.
Insures against Draft for one hundred and fifty dollars, in all loyal States.
Premiums not paid until after Draft and Substitutes furnished.
This office affords all parties liable to Draft exemption for one hundred and fifty dollars premium.
Agents wanted in each county. A commission of ten per cent. allowed.
P. S.—Send for circulars giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

THE DRAFT.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.
Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ADVICE TO RECRUITS.—IF YOU THINK of enlisting in the army or navy, you will find no more convenient or liberal office to go for information, large bounties and honorable treatment, than HILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

SUBSTITUTES.—TEN SETS OF EXEMPTION papers ready on Thursday. Apply to BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN, No. 184 York-st., Brooklyn.

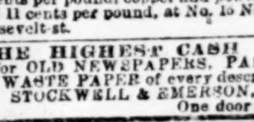
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 8 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.,
One door west of Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE MANSION NEAR FLUSHING to let, suitable for a boarding school, health institution, or large family: ¼ mile from depot; house 50x41, two stories, basement and large attic; 15 rooms, 12 closets, piazza, two sides, &c.; rent to next May merely nominal to a good tenant. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL B. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

AFFLICTED RESTORED — IGNORANCE exposed—Fallacies Unmasked—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (86th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations,) upon debility, urinary, bladder and kidney affections, the author's unparalleled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review,* &c.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

165 BOWERY.—M. G. WEDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, unveils the mysteries of futurity, prescribes medicines for all diseases; losses, lucky numbers, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—SILAS M. HIBBARD HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of HIBBARD BROTHERS. The business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned.
R. HIBBARD.
E. C. HIBBARD.
AUG. 30, 1864.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON............3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..............3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE..................(Afloat)...... 900-horse power
FRANCE...................(Building).... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III............(Building)...1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY..........Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY...........Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY...........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY...........Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).............$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,619	....
ONTARIO—building	3,329	....
HELVETIA—building	3,309	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse...............Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.........Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....................Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace.........................Saturday, Oct. 22.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA........................SATURDAY.........Sept.
EDINBURGH...............SATURDAY.........Sept. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.........Sept 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.................................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.................................65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR........Bell............Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR........Hepburn.......Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR........Knapp..........Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR........Bell............Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR........Hepburn.......Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR........Knapp..........Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR.............(Building).
At 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, and the *Day Star* 2,778. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 13.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICAN,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,
will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.
The NORTH AMERICAN is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.
Passage money to Nassau.......................................$45
Passage money to Havana.......................................50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINCKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. [illegible], at 3 P. M. precisely.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE CUNARD steamship KEDAR, Capt. MUIR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 13 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURN-OUT FOR SALE. Consists of a beautiful pair of bay horses, well matched and of great fashion and beauty, warranted perfectly sound and gentle; also a light cover road wagon, coal-box back, warranted by a celebrated City maker; together with stylish light harness, net, &c., all complete—making one of the most handsome establishments in the City. All warranted, and sold only for the reason that the owner is about going to Europe. Can be seen at No. 22 Clinton-place, 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
C. W. HUBBARD, JR., No. 116 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.
For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D. LL. D., Harv. Coll.; Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll.; F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.
The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 48 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.
J. A. FOWLER, W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Middletown Point, New-Jersey.
Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORMERLY Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE. Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies. Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALSTON SPA SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal.—Boarding School for Young Ladies only. The next annual session commences Wednesday, Sept. 7. The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English and ornamental education. For catalogues, address the principal. He may also be seen Friday of each week, from 10 until 2, at the Pacific Hotel, New-York.

TO SCHOOLS.—A LADY RECENTLY FROM Europe and musically educated in Italy, desires to form an engagement with a school in New-York or its vicinity, to teach Italian and English singing, piano and the Italian language; any place within two or three hours of the City not objected to; unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road. The classes will commence only on Sept. 12. Boarders may be admitted after the 5th. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st., and at Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.
N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 953 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. [illegible]. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, [illegible], Principal.

GREENWICH, CONN.—[illegible] FALL TERM OF the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 13. Military drill practiced. For circulars, apply to
HARRY PECK, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 152 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 236 West 20th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Goldsmith

PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., AT NO. 756 BROADWAY. Positively last day for the reception of pupils at half prices. Lessons may be continued until Jan. 1. Open THIS EVENING until 11 o'clock.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. of N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

C. H. RIVERS'
Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.
Send for a circular.

THE MISSES HOWLAND
will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 22 EAST 35TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, JR., A. M., (late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys,) Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st., 7 and 9 A. M.) Fall term commences Sept. 14.
MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept 12.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have practical private instruction, and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers and practical bookkeepers, in the shortest possible time.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BEAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

BROOKLYN.—MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., will commence its fourth annual session Sept. 20.

FRENCH THOROUGHLY ACQUIRED IN six months, by a pleasant and infallible method. The gentleman would devote 1½ hours daily for full board; also exchange French for Spanish or German. Address J. GERARD, Station D.

STUDIO.—A LADY ARTIST HAVING A STUDIO in New-York, in an excellent situation, would like to find another lady to share it with her from the 1st of September; references exchanged. Address E. S., Station G.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES INSTRUCTION in practical navigation for a few weeks. Address S. J. B., (stating where an interview may be had,) Box No. 5,552 Post-office.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies' and Children, No. 123 Lexington-av., corner of 40th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—SEVERAL FURNISHED HOUSES IN first-class neighborhoods, for good, desirable tenants.
ALSO—Wanted to purchase or rent, houses in good locations. Parties wishing either to sell or rent, will find it to their advantage to send us full particulars
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED, IN HUDSON CITY OR BERGEN—Part of a house—4 or 5 rooms and part of attic—suitable for a gentleman and his wife for housekeeping; location must be good, and rooms in best of order, either furnished or unfurnished. Address H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, stating terms.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF RENTING their houses, furnished or unfurnished, for the Fall and Winter months, to first-class tenants, will consult their interest by sending particulars to A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—UNTIL 1st of May next, by a private family, in a desirable location. Address immediately EDWARD R. JONES, New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast and tea, where the refinements and privileges of home may be obtained. Address, with full particulars, HUDSON, Station D.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH VEGETABLE garden, on the Sound, within 10 miles of the City, from Oct. 1, for 1 or 2 years; must contain not less than 8 rooms. Address W. S., Station D, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE, OR half of a house, furnished or unfurnished, by a small family. Address C. C. C., Station D, Bible House.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A SUITE OF WELL FURnished rooms, with board, in a first class house, for a family of five adults without children, in 5th or Madison avs., or the vicinity. Private table and unexceptionable accommodations required. Address M. P., Box No. 94 New-York Post-office.

A CHOICE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, en suite, is now offered to first-class gentlemen only, in house No. 28 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., three blocks above Madison-square.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with room and board in a private family, all the comforts of a home and no other boarders. Inquire at No. 537 4th-av.

WANTED FOR THE WINTER—A PARLOR and bedroom for two ladies; second floor preferred; between 14th and 30th sts, and 4th and 6th avs.; references given and required. Address Box 4,340 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, board for the Winter in a private family up town; good location; plain but good fare, and terms not exceeding $25 per week; unexceptionable references given and required. Address R. T., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

NOTICE.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON THE 29TH inst., two 7-30 U. S. Bonds, numbers 8,637 and 23,704. The public are cautioned against negotiating these, as we claim the right to recover them wherever found. ADAMS EX. CO., No. 59 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WHILE YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY AS ITS LIFE IS UNCERTAIN,
COME AND SEE
A LIVING WHALE,
CAPTURED AND BROUGHT TO THIS CITY FORM THE COAST OF LABRADOR, AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
GRAND PANTOMIME,
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
JOCKO, JOCKO, JOCKO,
JOCKO, OR JOCKO,
THE BRAZILIAN APE.
TONY DENIER..........as..........................JOCKO
MR. C. K. FOX, MR. M. GROSSI, ANDERSON.
MMLE. ERNESTINE AND LOUISE,
MASTER BOONE, THE INFANT ORATOR.
A. GOODWIN AND L. COLLINS,
DUOTERPSICHOREANCLODOPTOMISTS.

EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK, in Lecture-room, without additional charge of
HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, Day and Evening.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD FISH.
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION
OTHER CURIOSITIES,
90,000 feet of fresh air per minute diffused through the house.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Advance in the price of Admission to commence MONDAY, Sept. 5.

ENGAGED FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, AND TO APPEAR MONDAY, SEPT. 5.
GEN. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. WALLACK
Has the honor to announce that his theatre will open for the regular FALL AND WINTER SEASON ON OR ABOUT the 15th of September. The house will be renovated and improved, the comfort and convenience of the public provided for in every way. The season will commence with a COMEDY never acted here. The second production will be a ROMANTIC DRAMA, partly historical, to be followed by other novelties in quick succession.
THE COMPANY
Comprises all the GREAT TALENT which composed it at the close of the last most BRILLIANT SEASON, and others new to the NEW-YORK STAGE. Particulars will be given in future advertisements.
STALL SEATS, $1 50. Reserved Seats in Dress Circle, $1.
PARQUETTE AND DRESS CIRCLE, 75 cts. FAMILY CIRCLE, 30 cts.
DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN OF THE OPENING OF THE BOX OFFICE.

VICTORIA REGIA, THE GIANT WATER LILIES OF THE TROPIC ZONE, never yet on exhibition in this country, now in full blossom, with large and beautiful constructed leaves, 18 feet in circumference, open for exhibition, for only a short time, daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, in the large Victoria Glass-house, at West 59th st., near the corner of 8th-av., junction of Broadway and Central Park.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
E. BALLCKE, Proprietor.
H. MARTIN, Manager.

WINTER GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the unprecedented enthusiasm and delight with which
MR. J. S. CLARKE
is nightly received in his great comic characters of Major de Boots and Cousin Joe, by crowded and brilliant audiences. The opening performances will be repeated every night until further notice.
On Wednesday night will be presented, for the THIRTEENTH time Sterling Coyne's great comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and Buckstone's farce of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Mr. J. S. Clarke..............as...............Major De Boots
Mr. J. S. Clarke..............as...............Cousin Joe
supported by Mesdames Chanfrau, Sedley Brown, Misses Mary Carr, Chester, Prestige; Messrs. C. Walcot, Jr. A. H. Davenport, Parkes, Williams, &c.
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 5, the prices of admission will be: Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 30 cents.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, QUALIFIED by experience and inclination, desires to have the education of six pupils only, to prepare for business, or for a professional life. Hours of instruction from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. Rooms central and convenient. This is an opportunity seldom met with. Refers to his private pupils, and to Rev John A. Paddock, of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, and to Rev. Samuel R. Ely, of Roslyn, L. I. For further particulars call at my residence in the evenings, No. 248 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN SIX YEARS in Paris and Germany, wishes a situation either as governess or teacher in a school—latter preferred; would teach preparatory classes in English, French—which she speaks with facility—and German. Address M. L. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A LADY, THE WIDOW OF AN EPISCOPAL clergyman, who has had much experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family, or teacher in a school. She is competent to instruct in French, English and drawing. The best references given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 3,641 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A LIMITED SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, a highly educated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently, and is a superior musician—one who understands Latin preferred. Address, with references, Box No 274, Middletown, Conn.

A GERMAN LADY, OF SUPERIOR QUALIFICATIONS, desires a reengagement as resident governess in an American family; she teaches, beside her own language and French, the usual English branches, music and drawing; unexceptionable City references. Address A. B., No. 65 West 21st-st.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS MADE MUSIC a study for many years, and has had some experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher of music in a school, or would engage herself as governess in a family; references exchanged. Address K. S., No. 25 Howard-st., Newark, N. J.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND college, a situation as teacher, or a position in some mercantile house or other business where talents of his order could be employed; best of references. Address Post-office Box No. 518, Saco, Me.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN THE COUNTRY, who is thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches, music and drawing. Address, with terms and references, M. N., Stoney Brook Post-Office, Long Island.

WANTED—A PARISIAN LADY TO RESIDE IN the house, and to teach her native language, in a Ladies' Select School. Apply for two days, to
Mrs. H. T. SIMONS, No. 175 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A CHORISTER AND ORGANIST TO furnish first-class music for a Methodist Church in this City. Apply by letter, with good reference, to
W. JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as French teacher in a school; has had long experience and can give excellent recommendations. Address E. G., Burlington, Vt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TYPE-FOUNDERS, PRINTERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of the business of the late E. R. WEBB, (cor. of Dutch and Fulton-sts., N. Y.,) are offered for sale on very advantageous terms. The stock embraces a great variety of printing material, printing presses, &c. Also, if desired, will be sold with the above the stock, tools and machinery for the manufacture of wood-type, racks, stands, cases, galleys, etc., contained in the manufactory at Patterson, N. J. The attention of all wishing to purchase a widely-known and lucrative business, established for the past thirty-five years, is called to this rare chance for investment. If not sold at private sale by the 15th of September next, the whole or the remaining portion unsold will be sold at public auction on that day. Address or apply in person to JOHN H. SIMONDS, Executor, No. 53 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 18 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propelling wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the clothing store No. 171½ Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., formerly occupied by D. Leary, deceased. To any one wishing to engage in the business, a fine opportunity is here offered. Apply on the premises from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF A BOYS' school in New-England, now in a flourishing condition, of high reputation, established for ten years past, with school furniture, &c. Address H. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

AMUSEMENTS

BROADWAY THEATRE.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.
GEORGE WOOD.......................................Manager.
THE GREAT COMEDIAN,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in Buckstone's laughable and celebrated comedy
MARRIED LIFE.
Entirely new scenery, new furniture, new appointments.
HENRY DOVE........................MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
Supported by G. D. Chaplin, C. P. De Groot, Thos. Owens, George Metkiff, Miss Alice Placide, Miss C. Adams, Miss Nellie Johnson, Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell.
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.......as......SOLON SHINGLE.
Prices of admission as in former advertisement.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager...............................Mr. SELWYN.
Mrs. WOOD desires to inform her patrons, and the public in general, that the OLYMPIC will reopen for the Fall and Winter Season, on MONDAY, Sept. 5, 1864. Several novelties have been for some time in preparation, and will be presented during the season, in a style of unusual splendor. All the old favorites will appear and many new candidates for public favor. A programme of the entertainments will shortly be given.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress circle and parquette.......................................75
Balcony chairs and reserved seats...........................$1 00
Orchestra seats...1 50
Family circle...30
Private boxes.................................$10, $8, $5 each.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.......................WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1864.
ENGAGEMENT
AND POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
MISS MATILDA HERON,
who will appear in her
WORLD-RENOWNED
character of CAMILLE,
being the LAST REPRESENTATION
by that eminent artiste of this role in New-York.
Principal characters by Messrs. E. Macaulay (his first appearance in New-York,) J. B. Burnett, J. W. Collier, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, Misses Mary Wells, Skerrett, Burk (first appearance,) Fisher, &c., &c.
Musical Conductor, HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1864.
Commencement of the Fall and Winter season.
First night of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear in his great character of
CORIOLANUS,
in the tragedy of the same name, produced in all its original splendor, with
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES and APPOINTMENTS.
During the Fall and Winter season the scale of prices will be: Admission 75 cents; secured seats in parquet and parquet circle, $1; family circle, 30 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able
TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.
For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.
Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE WANTED.
Wanted to purchase, a 10 horse-power engine, with or without a boiler. A party having a second-hand engine, in good order, can find a cash purchaser by addressing GEO. M. NEWTON, No. 62 William-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
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BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 30 BY 4 feet, with two 16-inch flues; also, two locomotive boilers, 40 horse-power. Engines, boilers and machinery bought and sold. JOHN STUART, No. 185 Broadway.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

All Quiet—Story of a Refugee—Deserters.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated Aug. 28, in the evening, says:

To-day not a gun was fired from daylight to dark, and up to this hour, 9 o'clock P. M., there have been very few reports.

It was the most quiet day we have had in four weeks.

Our loss in Thursday's fight is ascertained to be about two thousand men in the aggregate and nine guns, four belonging to BROWN's Rhode Island Battery, four to SLEEPER's Massachusetts Battery, and one to MCKNIGHT's battery of light artillery.

The statement is made, by request, that it was the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, instead of the One Hundred and Fourth New-York, as reported in some of the newspapers, which captured the battle-flag of the Eighteenth North Carolina, in the fight of the 19th inst. The party who made the prize was the color-bearer of the regiment, Private HATTENSTORN, of Co. C.

An English gentleman, Mr. EDWIN WALLACE, swam the Appomattox last night and came into our lines. He has resided in Petersburgh since the war began, and represents the prospects of the Confederacy as becoming more gloomy than ever. The rebel leaders are rendered desperate because of the miscarriage of their scheme to draw Gen. GRANT hence, by the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALLACE lost his wife and child in Petersburgh a short time ago. They were killed by the explosion of one of our shells, which entered their house.

Three deserters came into our lines last night. They state that they were paid off and discharged a short time ago from Gen. CRAWFORD's Union Third Tennessee (hundred days) Regiment, and while on their way home were captured with seventeen others by Gen. WHEELER's cavalry, and forced into the rebel ranks after being robbed of all their money and clothing. They have no idea of what became of their comrades, from whom they were separated at Lynchburgh, to which place they had been brought in irons. They seem very indignant at the treatment they have received, and are anxious to take the oath of allegiance.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 29.

Col. SHAFFER, of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, arrived here this morning from the James River. The steamer *Carrie Martin*, on which he was a passenger, was run into by a gunboat near Wilson's Landing, and was obliged to run ashore to prevent sinking in deep water.

By the steamer *John A. Warner*, Capt. CONE, from City Point this morning, we learn that all was quiet yesterday at the front.

Major MULFORD, Assistant Agent of Exchange, left at 1 o'clock to-day for Aiken's Landing, the flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*.

The members of the Fifth and Sixth New-Jersey and Fortieth New-York Regiments, whose times have expired, left for home this afternoon.

THE BATTLE AT REAM'S STATION.

Interesting Description of the Struggle.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

The action at Ream's Station, in which, on our side, the First and Second Divisions, Second Corps, were engaged yesterday, is an event of which I hardly know how to speak. Many look upon it as a disaster, and there are some reasons for regarding it in that light if we were to consider it without regard to the other side of the picture, the punishment inflicted on the enemy. But when we recollect that in three successive charges the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter, and that their losses in killed and wounded greatly outnumbered ours, it is evident that our occasion for regret is on account of the adverse moral effect of a reverse more than the losses actually entailed thereby. Even the guns they captured were nearly paid for in killed and wounded, and we can far better afford to lose guns than they can afford to lose men.

The Second Corps had but just returned from the extreme right on the James River, when, on Monday morning, the First and Second Divisions of it were started off on a long, wet and muddy march to the extreme left, on the Weldon Railroad. From that time up to yesterday they had been hard at work tearing up the railroad, burning the ties, twisting the rails, leveling embankments, destroying bridges and culverts, and as thoroughly as possible demolishing everything that could be of any service to the enemy in facilitating the repair of the road, in case it should again fall into their hands.

This work had been completely accomplished to a point between three and four miles south of Ream's Station, making in all ten miles of road, or a little over that distance, effectually destroyed. The First Division, under Gen. MILES, which had been at work south of Ream's Station, returned to the intrenchments at that place on Wednesday evening. These intrenchments were the same thrown up by the Sixth Corps when sent out there to meet WILSON's Cavalry, near the end of June. Of course this position was only held temporarily, for the purpose of destroying the road in the vicinity, and was to have been abandoned as soon as that object was accomplished, it being too distant, and requiring too great an extension of our line to admit of our holding it permanently, even had it been desirable.

Being seven miles further south than the position held by Gen. WARREN, it was detached from it, and its abandonment does not in any way effect the latter, which we still hold firmly in our grasp.

On Thursday morning Gen. GIBBON's division was to have moved southward from Ream's Station, to continue the destruction of the road still further toward Stony Creek, but Col. SPEAR's brigade of KAUTZ's cavalry, which was picketing in that direction, being attacked by the enemy, and this circumstance intimating the probability that our operations on the railroad might meet with interruption, the order to move out was countermanded.

Subsequently the opinion that the only force the enemy had there was cavalry, appears to have been formed, and Gen. GIBBON was again ordered to move down the road, which he commenced to do at about 9½ A. M., Col. SMYTH's brigade having the advance and a regiment of GREGG's cavalry preceding the division.

Starting along the road running to the left or east of the railroad, they turned to the right and crossed the latter about half a mile below Ream's, and had not proceeded half a mile further before the cavalry was checked by meeting a line of rebel skirmishers. Col. SMYTH then deployed as skirmishers the First Delaware Regiment, supported by the Twelfth New-Jersey Regiment in rear, and the Tenth New-York on the right flank.

Advancing this skirmish line parallel with that on the right of the railroad, its left flank resting near the same, Col. SMYTH pushed back the enemy's skirmishers until, on arriving in sight of a narrow swampy range extending from the railroad obliquely to the right, and with its acute angle on the side next to us, he found their troops in line of battle beyond it and protected by small breastworks.

The enemy immediately charged upon our skirmishers, and drove them back to our main body. Col. SMYTH now reported to Gen. GIBBON the fact that the enemy had a considerable force of infantry present, and awaited further instructions.

He was ordered to push forward again and ascertain what force there was opposed to us, and accordingly deploying the Seventh Virginia, (Union,) Fourth Ohio and Fourteenth Connecticut, he advanced, and again drove back the enemy to the ravine, and at that point was again brought to a stand and compelled to retire.

This was between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. About an hour later skirmishing commenced in front of the First Division, which occupied the works at Ream's Station.

The pickets of the division were driven in, and a charge was then made on the intrenchments, which, however, was quickly repulsed.

The form of this line of intrenchments is that of a semi-circle, a segment of which includes a section of the railroad, the works crossing the latter a short distance north of Ream's Station, and curving back so as to cross it again south of that place. Along this curved line the First Division was posted by Gen. MILES, as follows: On the left was the Fourth New-York Heavy Artillery, Col. ALCOCK; next to this the Fourth Brigade of the division, under Lieut.-Col. BRODIE, of the Sixty-first New-York; then the Third Brigade, under Maj. BYRON, of the Eighty-eighth New-York; and on the right the First Brigade, under Col. LYNCH, of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania. The Second Brigade does not appear by name, but was nevertheless in the engagement, being consolidated with the Third.

As soon as it became evident by the attack on Gen. MILES' position that the enemy were in considerable force, Gen. GIBBON was ordered to fall back from his advanced position on the left, and connecting his right with the left of the First Division, to form a line for the protection of the left flank and rear. The junction of his right with MILES' left was near the point where our breastworks crossed the railroad, and thence his line extended in such a curve as to bring his left nearly opposite MILES' right, the line of the latter fronting toward the West, while that of GIBBON's faced to the east and southeast. On his right, Gen. GIBBON placed his Second Brigade, Col. MURPHY, and on his left the Third Brigade, Col. SMYTH, with the Nineteenth Massachusetts and the Nineteenth Maine, of the First Brigade in the centre.

The remainder of the First Brigade, comprising five regiments, supported the centre of the First Division, and were under command of Gen. MILES. Having thus disposed his line, Gen. GIBBON at once commenced the construction of breastworks along its entire extent.

As above stated, the first charge of the enemy on Gen. MILES' front occurred about 2½ P. M. The enemy having been repulsed, our skirmishers followed them as they fell back, advancing nearly to the position they had formerly held, and capturing a number of prisoners. Shortly after, the enemy again advanced, and were again driven back with heavy loss; and their third assault, made about 4 P. M., was attended with a like satisfactory result.

THE REBELS OPEN WITH ARTILLERY.

In the first three charges the enemy used no artillery, but about 5 P. M. they opened a heavy, concentrated fire from a number of batteries, pouring a storm of shell and other missiles over the entire amphitheatre included within our lines. At some points our intrenchments were partially enfiladed by their fire, while nearly the whole of Gen. GIBBON's division was subjected to an extremely troublesome fire, especially the rear, its line being within range of shot and shell that passed harmlessly over the intrenchments held by the First Division. To escape this, they were obliged to get outside their own intrenchments into a position of nearly equal danger from the fire of skirmishers thrown out toward our left flank.

After about twenty minutes of this artillery fire, the enemy again made their appearance in front of Gen. MILES' division, their assault being directed mainly against his centre. Along nearly the entire line, and especially in front of the Fifth Brigade, the woods are very close to our intrenchments, which circumstance was favorable to the enemy in that it enabled them to form comparatively near our works without being discovered.

Emerging from the woods, they advanced in two lines of battle, with a force thought to have comprised WILCOX's entire division of HILL's corps, and two brigades of HETH's. Our artillery and musketry greeted them, as before, with a rapid fire, but without checking their progress. On they came, with bayonets fixed and without firing a shot.

They approached our lines, gained the outside of our intrenchments, and at some points a hand to hand conflict ensued over the top of the breastworks, our men beating back the rebels with their bayonets, as they attempted to climb over. But soon it was found that our line was broken near the centre, and the gap once made rapidly grew wider, until nearly the entire line was swept back, leaving our breastworks and artillery in the hands of the enemy, from the left of the First Division to a point considerably to the right of the centre. The Seventh New-York Infantry is said to have been the first to give way.

The batteries left behind were Batteries B, First Rhode Island, Lieut. PERRINE; Capt. SLEEPER's battery, the Twelfth Massachusetts, and MCKNIGHT's Battery, the Twelfth New-York Independent. Their horses had all been shot early in the action, and the suddenness with which our men fell back rendered it impossible to get off the guns. Capt. SLEEPER, of the Tenth Massachusetts, had been wounded during the afternoon, and was not in command when his battery was lost. It is said that the Fourth New-York Heavy Artillery, or a considerable portion of them, stood their ground on the left when our line gave way, and rushing to the guns of the battery nearest to them, worked it till the enemy came on and surrounded them, capturing a considerable portion of them along with the battery.

Gen. MILES and other officers of his division, with great coolness and intrepidity set to work to rally the men, who were pouring down from the left and hurrying to the rear, and in a short time succeeded in forming a line with its right resting against our breastworks, near the right of our former line, at the point up to which that line had been held. At the same time Gen. HANCOCK ordered the Second Division to be faced about, and cheering and urging the men forward, led them in person in a charge at double quick across the space between their line and that of Gen. MILES, which at the widest part was probably three-fourths of a mile in breadth.

This charge, which was made under a heavy fire both of musketry and artillery, was gallantly executed, and in conjunction with the line rallied by Gen. MILES, instantly checked the enemy and regained our intrenchments for some distance further toward the left. The Twelfth New-Jersey Regiment and portions of the Tenth New-York and Fourteenth Connecticut, which voluntarily acted with the Twelfth Artillery, are highly praised for their gallantry in driving the enemy from a position near the centre of our line, opposite the station, where, after crossing our breastworks, they had established themselves behind an embankment on the railroad, which afforded them excellent protection, and to dislodge from which was a task of no slight difficulty and danger. Lieut.-Col. K. S. THOMPSON, of the Twelfth New-Jersey, was severely wounded in making this charge.

On this charge of GIBBONS' division the loss in killed and wounded was very severe, especially among the officers. Col. SMYTH, commanding the Third Brigade, had his horse shot under him, and of twenty-six officers and nearly two hundred men of his brigade lost during the day, the majority were killed and wounded in this charge.

After the enemy had been checked in the centre and along that portion of the line against which they had chiefly directed their attack, the greater part of the Second Division had returned to their own intrenchments and the combat seemed to have nearly died out, when suddenly the enemy, working their way round toward our left, struck the right flank and rear of Col. MURPHY's brigade, which was driven toward the left. Perhaps it will be better understood if I compare our line to a horse-shoe and say they were driven toward the left heel. There was again considerable confusion for a time, but our men again rallied and the enemy was soon checked.

By this time it was dark, and the fighting ended. MCKNIGHT's battery was put a short distance to the left of the portion of our line recaptured, and after dark Col. SMYTH sent Col. MOORE, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania, to bring off the guns. He succeeded in bringing off three, and the other was subsequently recovered.

Capt. WARREN, of the Third New-Jersey Battery, which was posted on Gen. GIBBONS' line, is worthy of particular mention for the skill and efficiency with which he held his guns, firing sometimes to the West, sometimes to the South, and almost every point of the compass, and always with telling effect upon the enemy.

About 8 P. M., we commenced retiring, which was accomplished without molestation. Nothing lost in abandoning our position, not a shot being fired by the enemy. We sacrifice nothing in abandoning the position at Ream's Station, except, perhaps, the destruction of a few miles more of the railroad, and when our detached situation, and the force the enemy brought against us are considered, it is by no means surprising that we should have been for a time overpowered. The number opposed to us is estimated at from 15,000 to 17,000, and comprising HEATH's and WILCOX's divisions of HILL's corps, and FIELD's division, with two other brigades of ANDERSON's, formerly LONGSTREET's corps.

There can be little doubt that in the engagement they outnumbered us two to one, for the men of the two divisions we had there were so exhausted by fighting, hard marching and their laborious work on the railroad, that their effective strength had been very materially reduced. The enemy will very naturally pique themselves on the capture of our breastworks and artillery, but if they be allowed to claim a victory, it is of a kind that they may pray to be excused from experiencing too frequently.

The Fight at Ream's Station.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS AND NINE PIECES OF ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

From the Petersburgh Register, Aug. 27.

Early yesterday morning, rumors came thick and fast of the battle on the Weldon Road, on Thursday. Some had it that the enemy had been driven from the road in utter rout, and many thousand prisoners captured. Others had it that the number of prisoners was as high as 7,000, and the number of cannon captured was put as high as 20.

From information gathered at headquarters, and from other sources, we learned that about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning Gen. HAMPTON's cavalry attacked a body of Yankee cavalry, under the command of the notorious SPEARS, who were engaged in destroying the road about four miles beyond Ream's Station. They were soon routed and driven with considerable loss back upon their infantry support at Ream's, where they were strongly fortified. About 5 o'clock Gen. A. P. HILL attacked them in their works at Ream's, and, after a severe fight of two hours, succeeded in capturing their works, about two thousand prisoners and nine pieces of artillery.

Up to nine o'clock last night there had been brought in and registered at the office of Provost-Marshal BRIDGEFORD seventeen hundred and six privates and seventy-seven officers, the highest rank being that of Lieutenant-Colonel. It was reported that there was a Brigadier-General, but this was ascertained to be a mistake, and the report originated from the fact that an officer surrendered as a Brigadier-General, but turned out to be only a Lieutenant-Colonel in command of a brigade. This was a Col. CURTIS. We hear that Gen. HANCOCK's Adjutant-General was captured last night, he having ridden into our lines by mistake.

Gen. HILL drove the enemy some two miles, inflicting on him heavy loss in killed and wounded, besides the prisoners, with a loss estimated at about one thousand in killed and wounded. Most of the wounds are said to be slight. The enemy is represented to have fought with more than usual bravery, and our troops were at one time checked in their advance. Falling down they waited until supports came up, when they rallied and with irresistible fury charged the enemy from his works, which are now occupied by us. We are informed that the road has been destroyed all the way from DAVIS' to four miles beyond Ream's, which is some eleven or twelve miles.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

The Retreat of Gen. Early—Tribute to the Memory of a Brave Soldier.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HALLTOWN, Va., Sunday, Aug. 28, 1864.

Gen. MERRITT made a reconnoissance yesterday in the vicinity of Shepherdstown, but found no enemy in force there. Pickets only were discovered, and they did not act as though supported by a large reserve, for they made a hasty retreat upon being approached by a small detachment of cavalry. The impression is that EARLY has again moved up the valley, and his headquarters by this time are probably at Bunker Hill, near Winchester; but of this more will be known to-day, as a movement is again being made to develop the position of the enemy.

The remains of the gallant Lieut. J. B. BURROWS, Ninth New-York Cavalry, killed in action on Thursday last near Leetown, were forwarded yesterday to his late home, Mayville, Chatauqua County, N. Y., in charge of the brother of deceased, a Lieutenant in the same regiment. The life and death of Lieut. J. B. BURROWS were a true type of the real American patriot. Engaged in the useful art of printing, immediately upon the flag of the country being assailed, he volunteered his services to aid in preserving the Union. It was no effervescent patriotism that caused him to leave cherished home associations to engage in the dangers of the field, as was illustrated by the fact, that when opportunity afforded him to leave the service honorably by reason of wounds, he refused to do so. His first wound was received in the left wrist last Spring; amputation was advised, but he persistently refused to have the operation performed, and finally recovered so far as to have a partial use of his forearm. While in this condition he was mustered out of the service as unfit for duty against his will. A few days afterward he applied for and received from the Governor of the State a commission as First Lieutenant in the same regiment—a grade higher than he had occupied before. Returning to duty, he was shortly afterward again wounded, and had only partially recovered from this when he rejoined his command, as it was moving towards this department. Prompted by the greatness of the Union cause, he was always at the post of duty, except when compelled to be absent by reason of sickness or wounds. On the battle-field he was a model for emulation by all who served under or with him, and contributed much toward the splendid reputation obtained by the Ninth New-York Cavalry—as a regiment always reliable in all cases of emergency. Lieut. BURROWS was 26 years old, and received his death wound, while voluntarily, with his brother, riding between the lines to prevent several wounded men of their regiment falling into the hands of the enemy, as our forces were retreating at the time. He was immediately taken in an ambulance toward Harper's Ferry and died when within about three miles of that place. He died as the true soldier always wishes to die, confronting the enemies of his country. In the regiment, where he was beloved by all, not only for his bravery, but for his modest and unassuming manners, his death has created a void not easily to be filled.

E. A. PAUL.

A SPEECH BY GEN. BURNSIDE.

No Cause for Despondency—A Patriotic Address.

CENTER HARBOR, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived last night at this place, from the White Mountains, on his way to resume his command. His arrival speedily becoming known, large numbers of citizens from the neighboring towns assembled, and with BELKNAP's cornet band serenaded the General, who in response to the compliment appeared on the balcony of his hotel, amidst the cheers of the multitude, and spoke as follows:

"My friends, I am sure you will excuse me from making any extended remarks on this occasion, because in the first place it is not my habit to address public assemblies, and just now I am returning from a brief pleasure trip through your beautiful country, during which I have purposely enjoyed recreation and thought as little as possible of official or public business. It will not be amiss, however, for me to say that I have the fullest confidence in the ability of the Government to crush out this wicked rebellion. I feel that the day is not far distant when the despondency which now prevails will totally disappear, and the people of the North will see, as we in the field see, that the end is at hand. Only united effort is needed to enable the Government to move still more quickly. I refer to this because I have lately witnessed this despondency and been surprised at it. Why, I have heard more grumbling at the North in three days than I heard in our whole campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburgh! People seem to think that our armies are wearing out without a corresponding exhaustion of the enemy. This is a mistake. Our resources in the field are greater than his. We have three times his home resources untouched, and can lose far more than the South, and still break down the rebellion, I repeat, there is no cause for despondency. Let every citizen do all in his power, and the result is sure. It is not possible that any cause so founded in iniquity as this rebellion should succeed. But independent of the right and wrong, I am sure from observation that we have the strength and will to conquer."

The General's remarks made a strong impression on the audience.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

Statement of the Captain of the Schooner Maria L. Davis.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Capt. PEELING, of the schooner *Maria L. Davis*, has arrived here and reports as follows:

"Aug. 25, in lat. 34° 12', lon. 73° 50', passed a propeller with two masts and two smoke-stacks, painted lead color, with a red bottom, and showing American colors. Her mainmast was gone about twenty feet above the deck. She burnt soft coal; was in light trim, and was steering directly for the *Maria L. Davis*, when another steamer hove in sight and bore for the first steamer, which was supposed to be the pirate *Tallahassee*."

Capt. PEELING crowded on all sail and escaped.

The Chase After the Tallahassee.

The United States steamer *Pontoosuc*, GEORGE A. STEVENS, Lieutenant-Commanding, from Sydney, C. B., 25th inst., after a cruise for the *Tallahassee*, arrived this morning.

LIST OF OFFICERS:

Lieut.-Commanding, George A. Stephens; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, Louis Michel; Assistant-Paymaster, George A. Lyon; Acting-Master and Executive Officer, George W. Ewer; Acting Ensigns, Alex. D. Campbell, James J. Kane; Ensigns, John Bartlett, Jr., Alex. H. Harlow; First Assistant-Engineer, Geo. J. Barry; Second Assistant-Engineer, M. T. Sunstrum; Acting Third Assistant-Engineers, Henry Gustorex, Marceligno Villazon; Master's Mate, Chas. H. Smith; Acting Gunner, Henry Peters.

A Blockade-Runner Disabled—Nothing from the Tallahassee.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The blockade-runner *Constance*, which left last Wednesday, sprung a leak on Sunday, and returned to-night.

Nothing has been heard from the *Tallahassee* since the reported destruction of twenty fishermen off Cape North.

From Memphis.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1864.

Pursuant to section 9, of the law of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, and the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, of July 29, 1864, the undersigned hereby agree that supply stores may be established in the districts of West Tennessee at Paducah, Columbus and Memphis, and that the monthly amount of goods, wares and merchandise which may be brought to the City of Memphis shall be two millions of dollars ($2,000,000;) the amount to Paducah one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000); and to Columbus thirty thousand dollars ($30,000); the same to be sold only by loyal merchants to loyal persons residing within the lines of actual military occupation, as defined by the General Commanding the District of West Tennessee in General Order No. 29, dated Aug. 23, 1864, and in strict conformity with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

C. C. WASHBURN, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g Dist. West Tennessee.
WM. P. MELLEN, Sup't Special Agent, 2d Agency, U. S. Treasury Department.

AN ORDER BY GEN. WASHBURN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 121.—X.—The thanks of the General-Commanding are tendered to the officers and men composing the enrolled militia of the District of Memphis for the very prompt and soldierly manner in which they have responded to the recent calls that have been made upon them for the defences of this city. Their action has demonstrated to all cavilers the wisdom of the order under which they were organized as a defensive force. Their alacrity and promptitude cannot fail to commend itself to every friend of the Government, from all of whom they are entitled to receive their grateful acknowledgments.

By order of Maj.-Gen. C. C. WASHBURN.
W. H. MORGAN, Major and A. A. G.

A PANIC.

Memphis was plunged into a panic on Aug. 22, by the statement that FORREST was about making another dash into the city. The report proved groundless.

EX-SECRETARY CHASE.—We have seen a letter from Mr. CHASE to a Boston friend, relating to the ridiculous story which has been going the rounds of the papers, that he had invested in the English funds. We have obtained permission to make the following extracts from the letter:

A letter from England, and from a respectable source, declares that Mr. CHASE has invested a large sum, "it is said about £200,000 sterling, in the English funds."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"Somebody sent me the Boston *Post* of Monday with the inclosed marked sentence among its 'All Sorts of Paragraphs.' The sentence belongs to the class best described as *lies absolute*. I have not only made no investment in English funds, but I have never thought of such a thing. No true American will send money abroad for investment when all that all can spare is required for the suppression of rebellion at home.

The object of the paragraph may be to convey an insinuation that I have made money from my official position. There seem to be people who imagine that it is impossible for a man to be Secretary of the Treasury in times like these without using his power to enrich himself. These people are mistaken. Not to the amount of a farthing did I ever profit, directly or indirectly, from any loan, negotiation, contract, or other transaction in behalf of the Government. Nor do I believe that any American capable of the duties of the office would. Common honesty is not yet, I trust, an uncommon virtue in our country among public men."—*Boston Transcript, Aug. 29.*

Naval Movements.

THE NEW GENERAL INSPECTOR OF NAVAL MACHINERY.

The Navy Department has recently conferred the office of General Inspector of Steam Machinery for the navy, upon Chief Engineer WM. W.W. WOOD, in place of Chief Engineer STIMERS, who has been detached upon other service. The new incumbent is everywhere greeted with the kindest wishes for success in the performance of the onerous duties of his office. His predecessor is well and favorably known, and was recently ordered from this port to Philadelphia, to see about the engines of the light-draft iron-clad *Tunxis*. Mr. WOOD is using all the dispatch possible, and employing all the mechanical resources of the country in hurrying forward our new iron-clad and wooden fleets, consisting of over a hundred vessels.

THE IRON DOUBLE-ENDERS.

We have appended an official list of the double-enders with iron hulls. The *Suwanee*, *Muscoota*, *Mahongo*, and *Winnepee* have been launched, and the rest will soon be finished, as Mr. Fox is favorable to them and wants them finished as soon as possible. The following is the list, with names of builders, &c.:

Names.	Where Built.	Builders.	Supt. Eng'rs.
Suwanee	Chester, Pa.	R. Son & Archibald	Houston
Shamokin	Chester, Pa.	R. Son & Archibald	Houston
Muscoota	New-York	T. F. Rowland	Kimball
Mohongo	Jersey City	Zeno Secor	Brooks
Winnepee	Boston	H. Loring	Baker
Ashuelot	Boston	D. McKay	Hoyt
Monocacy	Baltimore	Denmead & Son	Peltz

The builders are also the machinists. The cylinders of this class of vessels are 58 inches, and stroke of piston 8 feet 9 inches. It is confidently entertained that they will sail very fast—about 15 knots an hour. They are similar to the celebrated *Eutaw*, whose fast speed is well known, but they have sharper lines and longer hulls. Their draft of water is 7 feet 6 inches, exclusive of keel. They were originally intended for light service in bays and harbors, but are perfectly seaworthy, as the *Wateree*, a vessel of the same class, proves; for the latter vessel weathered successfully a very dangerous passage through the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific Ocean, and she arrived some time ago at Chiloe Island. The famous *Metacomet*, of this class, recently captured a rebel gunboat in Mobile Bay.

Meeting of Officers of Vessels.

At a meeting of the officers of vessels held at W. F. BUSH's Hotel, No. 227 South-street, Aug. 29, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, At a second meeting of officers of vessels sailing out of this port, held for the purpose of adopting a standard rate of wages, the present rates rendering it utterly impossible for us (owing to the depreciated state of the currency,) to maintain ourselves, our families and our standing as officers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we would respectfully ask and expect that the shipowners and shipmasters of this port will take into consideration the matter herein alluded to, and meet us in a liberal spirit and increase our salaries, substituting a gold standard for that of currency, paying about the same rates of wages that was paid when gold was at par; say for all vessels of 1,000 tons and upward for chief officer, $60 per month; for vessels of 500 tons and less than 1,000, $50; for all vessels of less tonnage, a proportionate rate, to be not less than $40.

For second officers in ships of 1,000 tons and upward, $40; for vessels of 500 tons and less than 1,000, $35; for all vessels of less tonnage, not less than $30. All of the above rates to be paid in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

The foregoing resolutions to be enforced in all vessels in the foreign trade or coasting south of Cape Hatteras.

And be it further resolved, That all money drawn in foreign ports shall be charged at par rates, without any deduction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New-York *Herald*, *Times* and *Journal of Commerce*.

Resolved, That all officers of vessels be respectfully invited to attend another meeting, to be held at W. F. BUSH's Hotel, No. 227 South-street, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 8 P. M.

COUNTERFEIT THREE DOLLAR BILLS ON THE BULLS' HEAD BANK.—THOMAS THOMPSON, a blacksmith, aged 29 years, living at No. 43 Hammond-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice LEDWITH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the charge of having passed three well-executed counterfeit $3 bills on the Bulls' Head Bank of this City. One of the spurious notes was passed on Mr. JAMES NORRIS, proprietor of a liquor saloon, at No. 647 Washington-street, one on a boy in Hudson-street, and one on JOHN MURRAY. The latter made a complaint at Police Headquarters, and Officer BENNETT, of the Detective Force, after some difficulty succeeded in taking THOMPSON into custody. The Magistrate committed him in default of $1,000 bail. The prisoner's defence was that he was intoxicated at the time.

A SALOON KEEPER ARRESTED FOR AN ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—GEORGE LEESE, proprietor of the saloon known as the "Smithsonian," situated at No. 122 Greene-street, was brought before Justice LEDWITH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having feloniously assaulted and brutally beaten Mr. JAMES BRENNAN, of No. 23 Forsyth-street, and Mr. PETER BRENNAN, of No. 153 Elizabeth-street. The injuries sustained by the BRENNANS are said to be of a very dangerous character, and they allege that an attempt was made by LEESE to take their lives. The Magistrate held the prisoner in the sum of $500 bail.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-st., near Broadway.
M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]
"Chicago Convention" is in everybody's mouth, but gives way at once at the mention of "KENT's EAST INDIA COFFEE." The latter is sold by all grocers at 30 cents per pound. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana—Mahlon D. Ford Abm. Siegrist, A. Navarra, G. Albers, J. S. Tappan, M., Wisir, John A. Murphy, Isaac A. Rose, Chas. Regne, Alex. C. Anderson, A. A. Toledo, Chs. A. Hynet, Jos Barket, Andrew Mitchell, John Banard, Miss Calvir P. Andrews, Miss Mary Otez, Mrs Taber, G. Montego Robert K. Bruce, A. McIntyre, John Gully, Wm. Blakeney, Pedro Rozas, Augustine Condina, Thomas Risk, R. James, B. Soto, P. Smith, A. Moore, T. Costa, Joseph Scofield, Daniel C. Taylor, C. L. Leonard, Jas. Saute, Jr., Edward E. Crosse, A. Tener, Peter Carin, Wm. McDonald, Louis McLellan, Simon McLellan, George P. French, John French, Augustine Preville, John Heard, Robert Bow, H. Zarbell, E. Baron, Jos. Emrl, Fredk. Revel, John D. Creamer, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In U.S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Mrs Maj. Porter, Col. T. Bayley, Capt. John H. Moore, Chief Quartermaster Department of the South; Mrs. Corvin and child, H. W. Beers and lady, Miss C. Myrrick, Miss J. B. Reed, Miss Taylor, Surgeon Robinson and lady, Mrs. H. C. Vale and child, Miss E. Holmes, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Dr. Randolph and 5 children, G. Whittemore, Chaplain V. Richards, Mrs. M. A. Wilson and child, Mrs. Layton, Maj. A. Rucker, Maj. C. F. Place, Mrs. M. Fry, Miss M. Fry, Master Fry, Maj. E. Smith, A. C. Holmes, J. V. Stickney, A. Gordon, C. Atkinson, Lieut. Downey, Capt. H. S. Courtland, Capt. Abel, Capt. C. K. Leitz, Capt. J. Jongblier, Capt. E. S. Dyer, Capt. Metcalf, Capt. Crossman, Lieuts. G. B. Guerrier, W. Howard, W. Leonard, Mr. Samuel Mason, S. S. Roome, E. Alrick, J. C. Clark, Capt. R. S. Parker, Lieuts. W. Hall, G. B. Van Winkle, A. C. Keel, J. S. Massey, J. B. Perry, Act. Asst. Surgeon J. F. Wade, E. G. Comstock, Wm. Nye, A. R. Smith, J. T. Thompson, R. Holmes, S. H. Scary, John S. Hall, M. Whalan, C. Runbury, P. Welch, H. C. Vale, L. Alexander, H. McMullen, Mr. Darlington, B. A. Stultz, J. De Witt, C. Doscher, Mr. Roome, J. Doscher, C. B. Moses, J. L. Walkins, A. M. Maxwell.

In steamship Varuna, from Fortress Monroe—Capt. Powell, Capt. Geo F. Santelle, 1st U. S. Infantry; Maj. Frank Place, 157th N. Y.; Miss Quick, hospital nurse U. S. A.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 26 | Sun sets..... 6 34 | Moon rises.. 4 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 06 | Gov. Island.. 7 55 | Hell Gate... 9 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Drew, Havana, Ludlam, Heineken & Co., (cld. Aug. 29.)

Ship Escort, Fletner, Liverpool, Jos. Stewart.

Barks Mary, (Br.,) Lord, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Varth; P. C. Warwick, (Br.,) Chichester, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co; Herman Helmich, Freadenburg, St John, N. B., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary Boughton, (Hol.,) Trask, London, Van Pray & Co; Hesperus, (Br.) Waycott, Cow Bay, John Boynton's Son; Clara, (Span.,) Tomassen, Barcelona, Galway, Casado & Teller; Elbe, Bardna, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Brigs Golden Fleece, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, St. Johns, N. F., A. Smithers & Co.; La Stefania, (Ital.,) Coppola, Newry, Holmboe & Balchen; Romance, (Br.,) Card, Cork, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners Wm. Bayles, Provost, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Hannibal, (Br.,) Rogers, Bangor, T. M. Mayhew; Rosalie, (Br.,) Hall, Point-a-Petre, Gaudaloupe, Vatable & Co.; E. L. Morris, Hammill, Chincoteague; H. Perkins, Higgins, Elizabethport, C. B. Swain, Brandywine, Corson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Howard Putnam, (Br.,) Dave, Porto Bello, D. Starr; C. A. Farnsworth, Crowell, Barbados, E. T. Smith; Enterprise, Wheaton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Arrived.

Steamship Varuna, Crary, Fortress Monroe 21 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 29th inst., off Cape Henry, saw steamship United States, bound in, and French steamer Amphion, bound N. 30th, off Barnegat, steamer Hero, of Jersey, bound S.; off Squan, steamship Continental, bound S.

U. S. steamer Pontoosuc, George A. Stevens, Lieut. commanding, Sydney, C. B., Aug. 25.

Steamer Empire, Dobbins, Washington, 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse to C. S. Hogland.

Ship Isabella, Barber, Manila April 19, with mdse. to Youngs & Co. Had light variable winds and calms in the Indian Ocean; had very light S. E. trades, frequently hanging at S. S. W.; made Cape Agulhas June 26, where we experienced strong westerly gales for 10 ds., most of the time hove to under close-reefed maintopsail; anchored at St. Helena July 17, and remained 30 hours; crossed the equator Aug. 1, in lon. 38 W., whilst beating through Alloo Straits, passed close to a dangerous rock, just a wash, not marked in chart. Middle Island bearing S. E., 3 miles dist. June 20, spoke Br. ship Orso, from Bombay for Liverpool, 59 ds. out; 22d, brig Diamond, from Malabar for Antwerp.

Bark Chilton, (of Portland,) Pennell, Sagua 9 ds., with molasses to Robert McCormick.

Brig Alice Lea, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Hering, Glace Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with 408 tons of coal to F. E. Bradshaw. 26th inst., 20 miles E. of Barnegat, saw the wreck of a small vessel; could not ascertain what she was.

Brig Mary E. Rowland, Rowland, Philadelphia 2 ds., with coal.

Brig Elba, (Br.,) Davidson, Windsor 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Hadley Vicars, (Br.,) Retti, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Schr. Dorothea, (Hamb.,) Smidt, Rio Grande 64 ds., with hides, horns, etc., to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Schr. William, (Br.,) Nickerson, East Harbor, T.I., 16 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. P. L. Smith, Strout, Boston, with heading to Briggs & Co.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Haley, Lingan 20 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Lochiel, ——, from Elizabethport for an Eastern port.

Schr. Gen. Knox, Barter, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., via Newport, with lumber to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Empress, Emery, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Gov. Arnold, Coe, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Kate McLean, Hallet, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. S. K. Hart, Lansing, Port Ewen, for Boston.
Schr. Almon Bacon, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Providence.
Schr. Bay State, Hallet, Boston, to Dayton & Sprague.
Schr. Maracaibo, ——, Providence.
Schr. Dr. Kane, Ryder, New-Haven.
Schr. Jeddie, ——, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence.

BELOW—Hamb. bark Donau, from Hamburg; also one bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Aug. 29—Steamers Blackstone and Roanoke.
Barks Dovese, Topeka.
Brigs Pollux, Giacomo, Time, and schrs. Jas. Rodney, Ajmeer, Tigris.

Spoken, &c.

Aena—Br. bark, from Singapore for London, 70 ds. out, July 4.

Reindeer—bark, from Aquila for New-York, Aug. 21, lat. 39 19 N., lon. 69 44.

Royal Visitor—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, 87 ds. out, July 12.

Success—Fr. ship, from Akyab for Antwerp, 63 ds. out, June 28.

West Indian—Br. bark, from Algoa Bay for New-York, 15 ds. out, July 4.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 30—Arr. ships Alexander, Singapore; Garland, Antwerp; brigs Omer, St. Martins; Harp, Elizabethport; schr Maria L. Davis, Aux Cayes. Below—Bark Annie, New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30—Arr. bark Adelaide, of Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 27—Arr. steamer El Cid, Hobart, from New-Orleans for Boston; brig Cemantha Hopkins, Harmon, from Chester River, Md., for Newburyport; schrs. Wm. Payson and Rachel Seaman, from Philadelphia for Boston; Kossuth, from Elizabethport for do.; Gold Hunter, from Stamford, Conn., for do.; Ira Bliss, from Eastville, Va., for Portsmouth; Mary A. Shopshire, from Philadelphia for Salem; Ruth S. Hodgdon, from New-York for Bucksport; Camilla, from do. for Eastport; J. S. Lane, from Rondout for Saco; Walhalla, from Newport for Surry; Yaip W., from Cow Bay, C. B., for New-York; Emma Furbish, from Vinal Haven for Philadelphia; Alpine, from Calais for New-Haven; J. H. Connee, from Bangor for Dighton.

The schr. Beucinian, from New-York for Belfast, with a cargo of corn, got aground at 3 o'clock this morning, on Lhommedien Shoal, but got afloat after lying aground 3 hours. She is leaking badly, and has 3½ feet of water in her hold; has commenced discharging cargo, and will go to the marine railway to stop the leak.

Also arr. sloop Emma Jane, with 40 tons of coal, saved from the schr. Minnesota, before reported ashore on Peque.

28th—Arr. and sld. schrs. R. G. Porter, from Salem for Philadelphia; Trade Wind, from Saco for New-York.

29th—Arr. brig Virginia, Nichols, from Boston for Fortress Monroe; schrs. David Crockett, from New-York for Boston; Pavilion and Alida, from Boston for New-York; Sarah A. Taylor, from Hingham for Philadelphia.

The schr. Osceola has arrived from Pesque, with the sails, rigging, anchors, chains, etc., saved from the schr. Minnesota.

The sloop Emma Jane has also arrived with 30 tons of coal from the schr. Minnesota.

The schr. Peucenian has discharged her cargo. Five hundred bushels of corn on board were damaged.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., Aug. 30, brig Allendale, from New-York; schr Mica, do.

EDDY's PATENT
Kerosene Cooking and Heating Stoves and Ranges, for economy and comfort are unrivaled. Call and see them or send for a circular. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, Manufacturers, No. 494 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
Sewing Machine.
IT IS ENTIRELY NOISELESS.
A patented device prevents it being turned backward.
THE NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.
PRINCIPAL OFFICES:
NEW-YORK—No. 508 Broadway.
BOSTON—No. 282 Washington-st.
PHILADELPHIA—No. 715 Chestnut-st.
CHICAGO—No. 133 Lake-st.
CINCINNATI—No. 70 West 4th-st.
LONDON—No. 135 Regent st.
HAMBURG—No. 44 Hermann-st.
PARIS—No. 82 Boulevard de Sebastopol.
ST. PETERSBURGH—No. 15 Gorochovay.
VIENNA—No. 9 Wildpretmarket.
BRUSSELS—No. 12 Rue Croisade.
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA—No. 292 Pitt-st.

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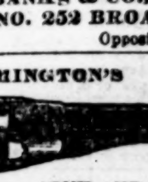
STANDARD SCALES

Adapted to every branch of business where a CORRECT and durable scale is required.
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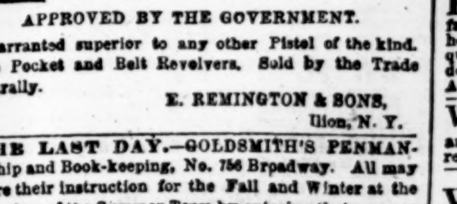
ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

THE LAST DAY.—GOLDSMITH'S PENMANship and Book-keeping, No. 756 Broadway. All may secure their instruction for the Fall and Winter at the half prices of the Summer Term by entering their names this day. The full prices will positively be resumed to-morrow, Sept. 1. Open until 11 o'clock this evening.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE FOR THE HAIR

Is composed of extracts from flowers, herbs and roots, for the GROWTH, BEAUTY and PERMANENT VIGOR of the HAIR. It prevents hair falling out, or turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is a delightful and pleasant dressing; also, effecting a cure for most diseases incident to the scalp. We guarantee the Amboline to be the best article in the market.
For sale by all druggists.
Price $1 per case.
WARING & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 35 Dey-st., New-York.

BURIAL CASKETS
FISK'S METALLIC
BURIAL CASKETS AND CASES
Are manufactured of Cast Metal, in imitation of rosewood, as well finished and as highly polished as the best Rosewood Piano. They are perfectly AIR-TIGHT, INDESTRUCTIBLE, and FREE from ENCROACHMENTS of VERMIN or WATER.
We disclaim all connection with the VARIOUS IMITATIONS manufactured of SHEET IRON and other materials.
W. M. RAYMOND & CO.
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors.
MANUFACTORY, NEWTOWN, L. I.
Warerooms and Office, No. 348 PEARL ST., N. Y.

ELLIOT'S REPEATERS

Are the best Revolvers made, great power, small size, safe, durable quickly loaded; use common metallic cartridges. No. 32 American Institute awarded them the diploma. Trade supplied.
ELLIOT ARMS CO., No. 404 Broadway, N.Y.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.
In pursuance of the call of the Union Central Committee of the City of New-York, a special meeting of the Twelfth Ward Union Association will be held at Headquarters, Washington Hall, No. 1,953 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
JOHN P. CUMMING, President.
JOHN H. PORTER, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.
A primary election of the XVIth Ward Union Association will be held at headquarters, No. 245 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to the Syracuse Convention, to be held on the 7th of September. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M. By order.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, President.
THOMAS LIVEY, Secretary.

NINTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.
A meeting of the Ninth Ward Union Association will be held at Bleecker Buildings, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., to elect delegates to the District Convention. All Union men of the Ward are invited to attend. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
W. H. GEDNEY, President.
N. O. THAYER, Assistant.

TWENTIETH WARD.
Pursuant to the order of the Union Central Committee, there will be a special meeting of the Twentieth Ward Union Association, at Lincoln Hall, corner of 33d-st., and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, to elect Delegates and Alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, Sept. 7, 1864. Polls open from 7½ P. M. until 9 P. M.
JOHN V. GRIDLEY, President.
JOHN ORTGIES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this association will be held at their headquarters, 21st Ward Union Reading Rooms, No. 435 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Union State Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will be held on WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Room No. 5. Delegates to meet in Assembly Conventions for the purpose of electing delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be elected. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
ABRAHAM LENT, President.
T. E. STEWART, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 21 Avenue D, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Assembly Conventions of the Eighth and Twelfth Districts, to appoint delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse Sept. 7. Polls open 7 to 9 o'clock.
R. G. HUNT, Sec'y. JOHN LEWIS, President.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—PURSUANT to a call of the Union Central Committee, a meeting of the Twenty-second Ward Union Association will be held at No. 643 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Poll open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
A. H. UNDERHILL, President.
R. PATERSON, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD.—A SPECIAL MEETing of the Nineteenth Ward Union Association will be held at Headquarters, Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates and alternate delegates to the Union State Convention.
WM. H. DE CAMP, President.
ALLEN COOPER, N. YELVERTON, } Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to call of Central Committee, the Union residents are requested to meet at Headquarters, corner of Pitt and Broome sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, to elect delegates to Union Convention. Poll open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
EPES E. ELLERY, President.
JAS. M. MCCARTIN, J. L. CHADWICK, } Secretaries.

EIGHTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—This Association will meet at headquarters, No. 185 Spring-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Third and Fifth Assembly District Conventions, who elect delegates to the Union State Convention. Attend.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
WM. PATTERSON, WM. WINANS, } Secretaries.

FIFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Union Central Committee, this Association will hold a primary election at their rooms, No. 129 Franklin-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
THOMAS OUTWATER, President.
WM. A. SYMES, A. J. MOORE, } Secretaries.

THE FOURTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at No. 356 Pearl-st., for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent said ward in the Assembly District Convention. Polls open from 7½ till 9.
HENRY G. LEASK, President.
WM. PHAIR, JOHN H. O'CONNER, } Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—A SPECIAL MEETing of the Fourteenth Ward Union Association will be held at headquarters, No. 3.5 Broome-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Fourth and Sixth Assembly District Conventions.
THOMAS MULLIGAN, President.
SIDNEY SMITH, DANIEL S. DUVAL, } Secretaries.

THIRD WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this association will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 31, at Headquarters, No. 272 Greenwich-st., to elect delegates to the First and Third Assembly District Conventions. By order of the Union Central Committee.
JOHN M. COSTA, President.
DAVID L. ROBINS, Secretary.
Polls open at 7½, and close at 9 P. M.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, SECOND Ward Union Association.—Pursuant to a call of the Union Central Committee, a special meeting will be held at No. 66 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, to elect Delegates to a District Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 A. M.
M. C. FORDHAM, President.
WM. BUCKLEY, J. G. ABBE, } Secretaries.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6.—An adjourned meeting of the Union will be held at 8 o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, at Pythagoras Hall, Canal-st., near the Bowery.
E. A. HOLMES, President.
W. B. CODDINGTON, Recording Secretary.

MILK PRODUCERS' CONVENTION.—THE semi-annual meeting of the "Union Milk Producers' Association," will be held at the Westchester House, in New-York City, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 1864. A general attendance of milk producers is earnestly solicited, as the present and prospective state of the business requires the careful consideration of those engaged in it.
WALTER FITCHETT, President.
JOHN P. FLAGLER, Secretary.

TWINE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—The half-yearly meeting will be held at No. 40 Beekman-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 P. M., when a dividend will be made.
JAS. P. TRAVERSE, Secretary.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended Protestant man and wife, no family; man as coachman; understands his business, strictly temperate, an excellent driver and competent groom; woman as nurse, seamstress, waitress, chambermaid or housekeeper, or would take care of a gentleman's place. Address W. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for one week.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND three sisters, adults, from October next, in a private family preferred, where they could find the comforts of a home; cleanliness, with plain, substantial living required; would furnish their own apartments. Location desired between 2d and 8th avs. and 5th and 30th sts. Address H. J., Box No. 4,437 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a Scotch woman, who is a first-class cook and baker; would help in laundry work; has best of reference. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT NO. 454 Canal-st., at 2 o'clock, the furniture of a boarding-house, consisting of tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, lounges, &c., looking-glasses in variety, silverware, tin and woodware.